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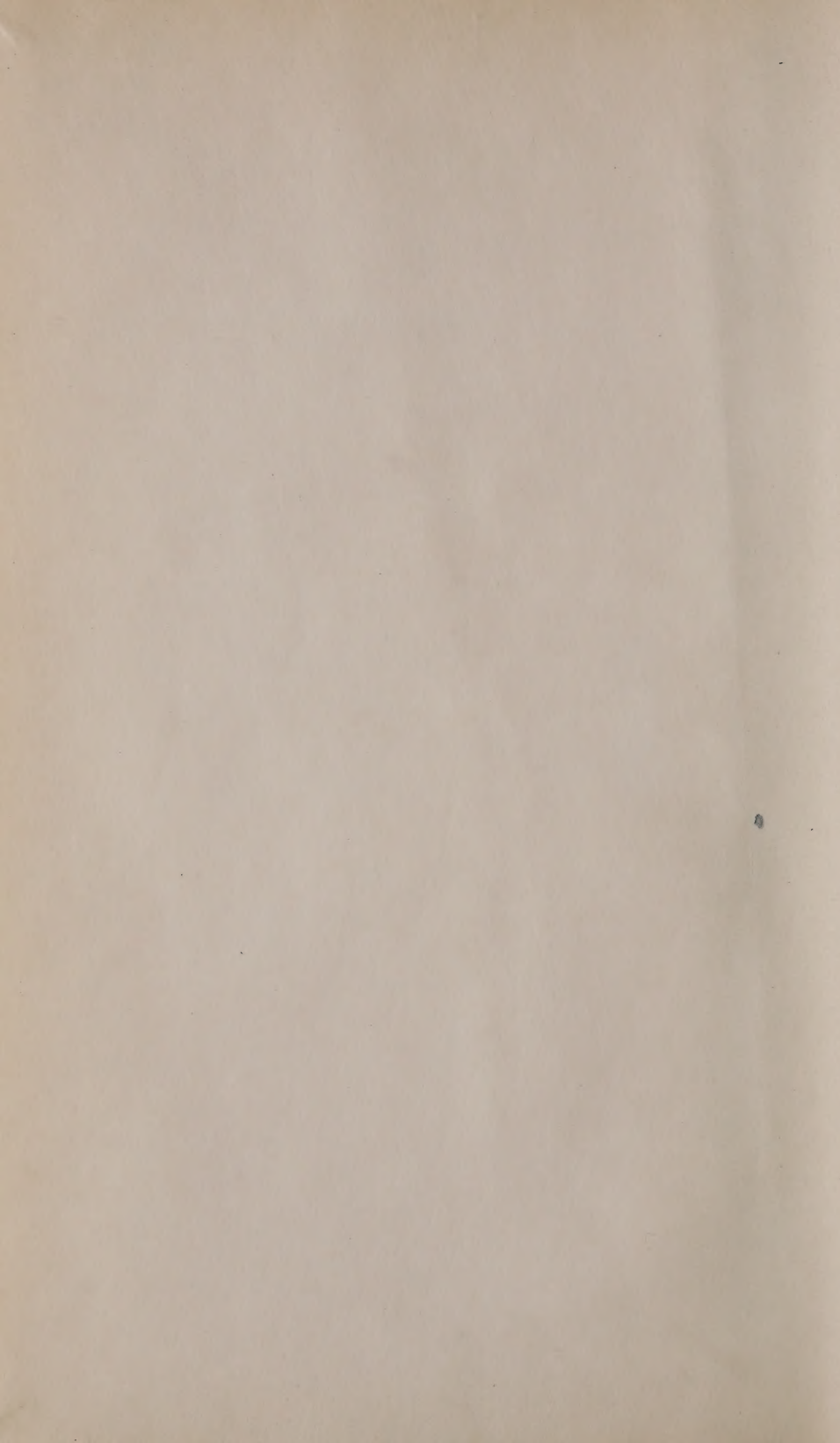
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INDIANA COLLECTION

HOOSIER
PROFESSIONAL
BACKGROUNDS

by

HAROLD HOPKINS
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INTRODUCTION

In this booklet are written the five lectures of the third Seminar under the auspices of the Youth Committee of the Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society for the fall of 1959. The committee decided on the title, "Hoosier Professional Backgrounds," in order to enlighten our teachers and our community on local and state professional history.

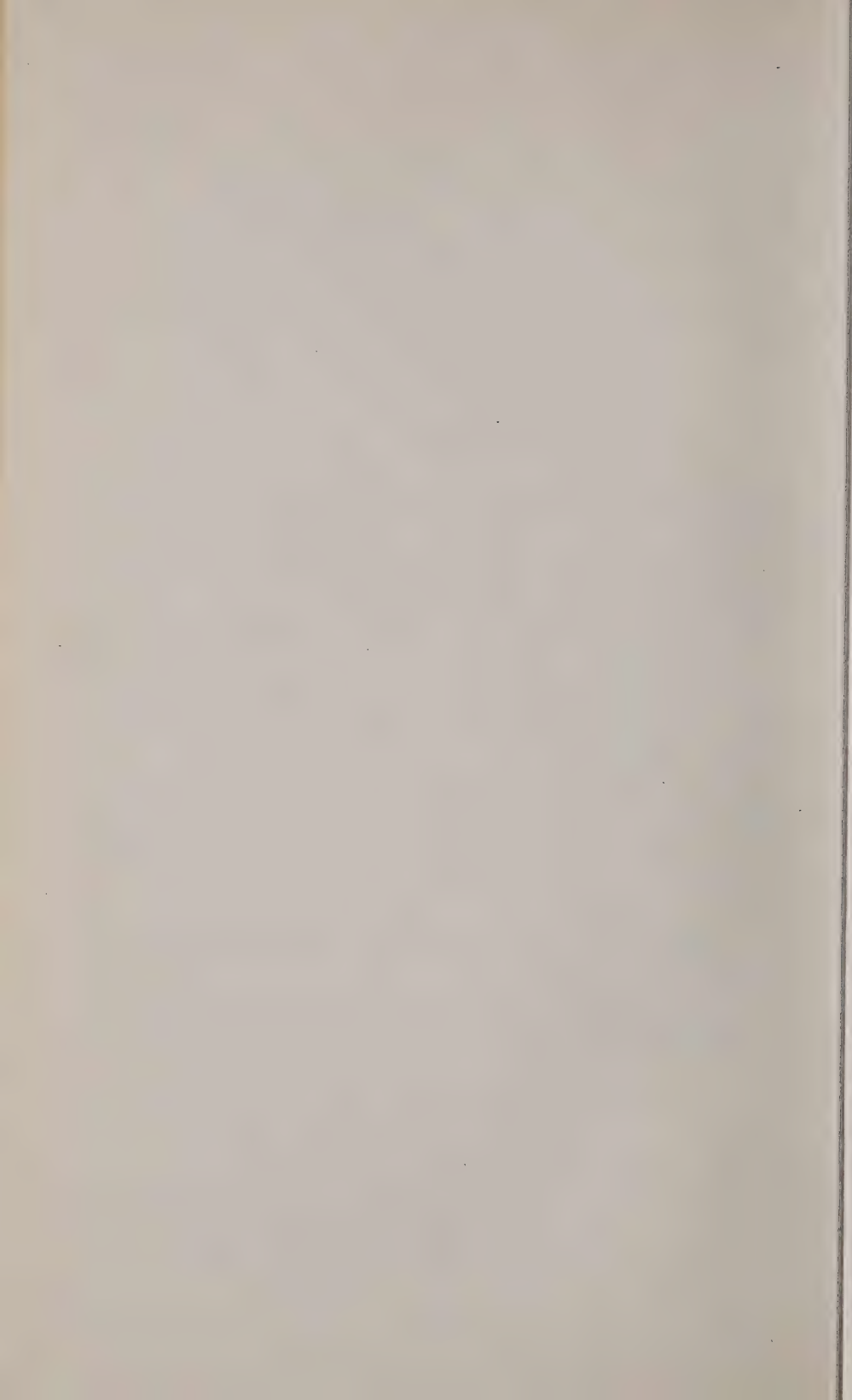
When the Youth Committee was organized in the winter of 1956-1957 under the chairmanship of Mr. William T. White, there were two main purposes for its formation. One of these was the enlightenment of the teachers of both public and parochial schools, especially the social studies teachers of Fort Wayne and Allen County, concerning the history of Fort Wayne, Allen County, and Indiana.

Its other main purpose was to inform the teachers of our community regarding the availability of materials and exhibits from the Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society's museum for use in their social studies classes. As teachers learn and know more about the facilities the museum offers, more appreciation and knowledge of history for the boys and girls in the community will result.

The committee is very happy to present these five lectures in booklet form as references for teachers and others of the Society who may make use of them as best they deem proper.

The Youth Committee for this third series of lectures given weekly on Tuesday evenings at the First Presbyterian Church from September 22 to October 20, 1959, consisted of the following:

Marian Bash
J. Wilbur Haley
F. Kenneth Feuerbach
Mrs. Cliff Milnor
Mrs. William C. Rastetter, Jr.
Frederick J. Reynolds
Walter H. Beckman, Chairman



INDIANS: MASTERS OF THE EARLY PROFESSIONS

From the earliest times men have looked for outside help when faced with bodily pain or death. Because of this, among all peoples has arisen in different forms, the physician and the priest. These two positions have often been combined into one person's responsibility. This person was the medicine man among the North American Indians. It was one of the highest honors of a tribe to become a medicine man, and a young boy often worked as an apprentice for from ten to fifteen years to become one.

The functions of the medicine man were very important and unusual. His main function was to drive out of person's bodies, evil spirits and deadly substances. He also either cured or caused illnesses and combatted death. He was able to do such things as read the future, cause droughts and floods, and make game plentiful or sparse. Since he was the religious leader also, he was in charge of all religious ceremonies and undertakings.

The medicine man's powers were determined by how close his connections were with the spirits or supernatural. He received his powers through dreams and trances. He sought these powers on high mountain peaks and often remained there long periods of time.

The American Indians lived very close to nature. To them, every object in nature had life. They were close observers of nature, but they were not reasoners of nature. They were quick to notice the connection between two events, but they often didn't know or understand this connection fully. Because of these facts, the American Indian became very superstitious.

Since the Indians were superstitious, many of them thought causes of diseases and death were linked with it. The main thought cause was that an unfriendly individual had caused a small material object to enter the body of another person. Sorcery, the magic work of witches, was another thought cause. An often believed cause was the taboo. This was a sickness sent by the gods as a punishment for breaking some religious or social law. Loss of one's soul was another believed cause of illness.

The Indians had much common sense, and many illnesses which arose such as extreme exposure to heat or cold were treated in a sensible manner. He also knew that a strong, well-developed body could better resist illnesses; so as a youth he went through many physical endurance tests such as being whipped. The illnesses which the Indian could not understand were the ones he turned for help from the medicine man. The treatments which the medicine man used had more of a physiological effect on the patient than anything else. For instance, the belief that a material object had entered the body was treated by sucking the area of pain. This was either done by sucking directly with the mouth or by using a small bone or wooden

sucking tube. While administering the treatment, the medicine man would conceal on his person an object such as a horsehair, and after treating, he would show the object to the patient and his relatives. Naturally, he would think he was cured and it worked wonders. Ceremonies with loud chanting were used to scare away evil spirits, and the use of charms and medicine bundles for good luck was common. The mixture of root and leaf juices were also widely used, and in many cases it did the patient good.

In a case where the patient died, the blame was usually put on the evil spirits by the medicine man, but if several of one medicine man's patients died, he was held liable and was often put to death or banned from the tribe. The medicine man received pay for his services with material objects such as hides, utensils, beads, or harnesses.

The medicine man was very important in an Indian society, and served as a link between the people and their gods.

A government is an organic institution formed to secure the establishment of justice by safeguarding rights and enforcing the performance of duties in accordance with the experience and established customs and rules of conduct of the governed. Among the North American Indians there were many varying forms of government ranging from a simple family group to a complex confederation. In general, kinship was the basis for government among the North American Indians.

The organization of the political and social groups was simple and did not differ much from our organization of these groups today. The first unit of division was the family. Next came the clans or gens which was a trace of blood descent in the male or female; the clans being the female trace and the gens being the male trace. The secret society was the unit of closely related kin of clans or gens, and the tribe was made up of several secret societies. The confederation was the largest organized group which consisted of several tribes. The tribe and the confederation were the only two mentioned which were completely organized. The confederation was unusual because tribes usually conflicted in interest and didn't like to give up certain rights and privileges for the good of the confederation. Therefore the tribe was the base unit of political and social organization.

The head organization in the tribe was the main tribal council. This council was made up of chief and subchief representatives of the different secret societies. This main tribal council was headed by a civil chief and carried on the legislative, executive, and judicial functions which pertained to the welfare of the tribe. A war chief was head of the military part of the organization, and usually the civil chief couldn't hold the office of the war chief at the same time. Other officers were the speaker, the fire keeper, the door-keeper, and the wampum-keeper or secretary and treasurer.

The officers of the main tribal council were chosen in different ways. The chiefs were chosen, whether representing a clan or tribe, by either according to wealth, the number of slaves owned, just by braveness and courage, or by inheritance. Other officers were chosen through voting in the tribal council.

Each tribe had its own moral code and social and religious laws, and held courts of law regularly in the tribal council. Trials were held, and crimes were determined guilty or not guilty by the judgment of the civil chief or by ordeals. Ordeals were the hardest and were very unreasonable. One such ordeal was the walking on hot coals and if the coals burned your feet, you were guilty. Traditional punishments were used, such as whipping. When murder was committed, the person who committed the crime either had to give up some property to the relatives of the murdered or he had to take up the responsibilities of the person murdered. In an Apache tribe, an unloyal wife was punished by having her nose cut off. There were no controversies over matters and once a matter was settled it couldn't be brought up again.

Indians passionately loved their children, and the Indian child was well prepared for adult life when it came. In early childhood, the baby was tended by his older sisters or cousins when the mother was busy with her duties. Contrary to belief, babies did not spend most of their time in cradles. They were only put in cradles for a journey or while being carried about. At home it rolled in the grass or on the bed and played with his wooden or bone toys carved by his father or grandfather. Usually there was no clothing worn by the children to the age of from five to ten years old. The teaching of a child was begun as soon as the child could control his motions. The names of things in nature were taught first, and this helped the child learn his language faster.

Middle childhood was reached at the age of nine or ten, and the children were presented with breechcloths or dresses in a ceremony. Serious teaching began at this age, and personal responsibilities were given to each child. If it was a boy, his father taught him such trades as fishing, hunting, riding, boating, making utensils and weapons, and other handicrafts. If it was a girl, her mother taught her the household duties and the cultivation of crops. Such things as weaving, cooking, beading, sewing, dressing hides, and making clothing were part of household duties.

The teaching of children was not the sole responsibility of the parents. The whole tribe was liable for the welfare of the children. The elders were very important in teaching the children speech, fine arts, customs, etiquette, social obligations, and tribal lore.

There was usually no physical punishment of a child for not doing what he was told, although there is no record where a child went against his parents word. If punishment was necessary, usually disgrace was sufficient punishment.

Children often went through ordeals to strengthen their body and mind. The ordeals were used to strengthen the child for later life and make him brave and courageous. The Creek Indians in the southeastern United States scratched their children's limbs with garfish teeth so as to make them used to the sight of blood.

The Sioux Indians taught their children to respect their elders, to obey without question, to be honest and truthful, and to regard other people's

property as being almost sacred. They had a tribal law which said that a period of six years had to elapse between the birth of each child, so the parents would have time to teach each child properly. They also taught their children the highest virtue was to give.

The high civilization of the Aztecs in Mexico was well aware of the importance of child education. Although military training was a large part of the education, fine arts and religion were also taught. A large university was erected called the Council of Music and teachers were paid to teach the children.

At the age of fifteen or sixteen, manhood or womanhood was reached by the Indian children. The boys went off to war and on the hunt with their fathers, and the girls went through the puberty ceremony marking their maturity.

The duties of the man and woman in a North American Indian tribe are very important in connection with the Indian professions. The reason is that the division of professions have changed considerably since. Today, professions are divided among the community and nation. One person usually doesn't specialize in a whole profession. He just works at a specialized function of that profession. For example, a man who works at a General Electric Plant boxing up electric fans is working at just one specialized function of making fans. He doesn't make the whole fan himself. The fan is made on a mass production plan; the mass being the community and nation. Today the American family depends on the community and nation, of which they are a part, for the necessities of life.

Years ago in a North American Indian tribe it was quite different. The division of the professions was within the family, not the community or nation. The man or woman specialized in a whole profession, not part of one. Either the man or woman in a family furnished the necessities of life. There was no dependency on others, except within the family. An Indian family could be wholly independent from a tribe, and the only reason that tribes formed was for protection and social benefits.

The man's responsibilities in an Indian family have been looked upon as being very easy, and he has been accused of being dictatorial over his wife. This was not so! The man's duties required health, strength, and skill. His responsibilities were hard and included such things as protecting his family, furnishing them with food from the hunt, manufacturing weapons and utensils, and providing timber, bark, or skins for building the lodge. The warrior was often absent from the family fireplace on the chase, on the warpath, or on a fishing trip for long periods of time; even for years.

Naturally the duties required in the home and in all that directly affected it fell to the woman, since the man was often away. Besides the duties which she shared with her husband, such as caring for the children, the woman attended to making mats; baskets; pots of clay; tanning skins; weaving; sewing; dyeing; gathering and storing edible roots, seeds, berries, and plants; and drying and smoking of meats brought in by the warrior. They were also in charge of the camp equipment when the tribe was on the move,

and were assisted by their children and the old men who were disabled by war.

Since superstition played an important part among the Indians, the division of professions was often based on it. For instance, the sowing and cultivation of seeds by women was supposed to make the seeds more fertile and the earth more productive than if planted by men. It was believed that women had control of reproduction and increase, and therefore, sowing and cultivation of crops fell into the women's responsibility.

Indian women have often been described as beasts of burden and slaves of their husbands, but this was not characteristic of most North American Indian tribes. The husband had no real authority over his wife, and the custom in most tribes was that she could leave her husband when she wished.

There were in some cases as the Cree Indians, where women were really treated badly, and records show that some women did not hesitate in killing their new born female infants to save them from the miseries they themselves had suffered.

BENCH AND BAR IN ALLEN COUNTY

I would be remiss, I think, if I didn't discuss with you briefly the importance of law in our society. These things we know, perhaps, but emphasis is often worthwhile.

Now, suppose mankind were on trial for its ways in some great cosmic court above the stars. We would be charged with every kind of crime and omission. We would be charged with greed and brutality and violence. Before us would be paraded a picture of the toiling slaves of the Pharaohs, the slaughter of the Innocents, Attila, the slave-making orphanages and the workhouses, our many wars, Dachau and the atomic bomb. And our defense would have to be man's constructive accomplishments and contributions. And I submit that the greatest of these are love as exemplified in the teachings of the Nazarene, and law, in the broad, regulating sense, as it has evolved through the centuries.

Everything we hold precious and dear depends, for its existence, upon the law. Our homes, our families, property, our religious institutions, our schools, and most of all, our freedom and liberty depend upon the law. It's an interesting paradox, isn't it, that man can only be free if he is under control. His liberty is based upon his restrictions. This is true, of course, because man is basically a primitive creature and rebellious. Hence, the threat of chaos. I'm reminded that man is still pretty primitive.

Now, generations of men have died for the law. Not the least of these are our soldier dead; and countless men have devoted their lives to the law and its making, its interpretation, its study, and its advocacy. Thus, there comes into being the legal profession, whose contribution to an organized society of government is truly historic. We need only to look at the later history of the Western world, particularly that of the United States with its signers of the Declaration, its roll of presidents, statesmen, and legislators to find the personal, human significance of the legal profession in the development of our world.

It is true that in great measure the 200 odd lawyers who practice law in Fort Wayne today are doing their share--as a matter of devotion--and when I say 200 odd, let me make it clear that not all 200 are odd.

Assume with me, then, that the law--its government, its courts, and its servants who make it a profession, are important, and the sketch of history that follows will have the significance of merit--of belonging.

Now, briefly, let's discuss the sources and roots of the law as we know it in Indiana.

Our law is complex--statutory, common, criminal, probate, civil, administrative, constitutional, equitable--concepts of division ad infinitum. But all had the same source and beginning. From the code of Hammurabi,

the Tablets of Moses and the wisdom of the Hebrews, the Teachings of Jesus, the contributions of the Greeks, the Civil Roman Law of the Twelve Tables, our law evolved hand in hand with human enlightenment. And from the Magna Charta and the trial by jury and the English system of jurisprudence came progress hand in hand with Liberty. And so to Colonial America and the American Revolution, the Declaration of Independence and our Federal Constitution, and down to an awakening wilderness of forests and beasts and savages and courageous pioneers, known as the territory of Indiana.

What of law and the legal profession in Indiana, the Territory? Now, I want to touch on this quite generally because I want to be more specific about Allen County. And what was true in Allen County in those days was the pattern of law and the profession throughout the state.

It is 1800, and the Indiana Territory is officially formed. What was the law? None, perhaps, except practical rules of conduct, for control and the books were, for the most part, on the east coast. There was little control, mostly because the whole population of the whole territory was 2500 souls. Martial law was probably the best way to describe such regulation as we did have, and civil law was "serve yourself." Courts were probably kangaroo or unofficial courts in the little settlements, and since there was lawlessness, criminal law had about the undivided attention of such tribunals that asserted authority. Murder and horse stealing along with counterfeiting in our later Territorial years, were the object of regulation. Assaults, robberies, and bootlegging were routine. The police force--none; sentries, the military--but undisciplined bands of vigilantes, called Regulators, who often hanged in haste and repented in the nearest tavern, were all the police the territory knew.

One of the cases of the vigilantes acting in haste involved a man who later became prominent in this area. When this particular gentleman was very young, he was seen to accompany a farmer who was moving west out of the city and at that time, the farmer that he went with was driving a horse and wagon. As a matter of fact, the farmer sold the horse and wagon to the young man some time later, and the young man came back with the horse and wagon. The vigilantes, egged on by well-meaning gossips, charged the young man with having murdered the farmer and stolen his horse and wagon. Notwithstanding the accused's protests, he was hanged. The rope broke, however, and when he was revived, he confessed the so-called murder and told the vigilantes that if they would accompany him, he would show them where he buried the body. For several days, they traveled together westward to find the location of the so-called grave, but fortunately the accused young man found the farmer alive and well, and thus by this clever trick, earned his freedom.

But with all the lawlessness and lack of control, there were lawyers of sorts: advocates, perhaps untrained or uneducated, in many cases, who volunteered usually in matters of criminal defense. They were circuit riders who somehow managed to be on hand when a court was held, or a basic contract had to be done.

An example of a typical territorial court is reflected in the story of

how horse thieves were tried under the military tribunal of General Marston G. Clark, cousin of George Rogers Clark. General Clark had little use for lawyers who appeared to defend horse thieves and very frequently after his military tribunal closed for the day and before trial was concluded, he would administer the punishment of flogging before any verdict was reached, and send the horse thieves on their way out of the territory. Certainly this was an unlawful procedure, but had a great deal of effect on curtailing what was in those days a very serious type of crime.

So we can conclude that the law, the courts, and the legal profession were all pretty primitive in our Territorial days.

Now, let's look briefly at the development of the law in the new State of Indiana. Indiana was admitted to the Union as a state on December 11, 1816. In June of the same year, a state charter had been adopted. In 1820, Indianapolis, then just a tiny village, was designated as the new state capitol, the previous seat of government having been Corydon. The position of legal history was only of local significance through these early years, and finally in 1851 a new state constitution was adopted. As might be expected, the new constitution was modelled after our Federal constitution and the preamble was substantially identical, and the bill of rights of each were also substantially the same. The new constitution provided for a three-way division of authority, with Article 4 creating the legislative department, Article 5 the executive, and Article 7 the judicial. Under this section, the judicial power was vested in a "Supreme Court, in Circuit Courts, and such others as may be created by statute." Justices of the peace were created as an institution, and years later, an appellate court was provided for, to share the appellate functions with the Supreme Court. Through the decades, Indiana pioneered in notable reform laws adopting such measures as the Australian ballot in 1889, the school book law, Board of State Charters law, a fee and salary law, compulsory education regulations, laws for improvement of cities, tax laws, township supervisory laws, workmen's compensation laws, and the like. Criminal codes were not developed as such until this century.

During this time, the legal profession asserted strong leadership in the development of the structure of state government, as members of all three branches of government. It was said that every lawyer was a candidate for the state legislature and this was pretty much true. One of our early lawyers, Benjamin Harrison, became Indiana's only president. The admission to and practice of the law was controlled by the Supreme Court, the only statutory qualifications in those days being as follows: "Every person being of good moral character and being a voter, shall be entitled to practice law." Educational requirements came much later, and today, we still have lawyers practicing who were admitted under the old standard. So much for a glance at the state.

Here in Northeastern Indiana, at the junction of three rivers, a town and a county were coming into being at the beginning of the 19th century. This is our own back yard, and I think it would prove interesting to look much more closely at the history of the Bench and Bar of Allen County.

Let's talk about the courts first of all: Can you guess where the first

courts were held here? Oddly enough, in a tavern. The year was 1824, and the tavern, owned by Alexander Ewing was known as "Washington Hall." Prior to 1824, this area was in Knox County, with Vincennes the county seat, and it was in 1824 that Allen County as we know it, came into being. Under the law of 1816, each circuit court was composed of a presiding judge and two associate judges. The chief judge traveled the circuit. Judge Wick was our first circuit judge and Sam Hanna and Ben Cushman were the first local associate judges. As I mentioned, the first court was held in a tavern (August, 1824), the second session was held in the home of William G. Ewing (the Ewings seem to have had an inside track on justice), and it was not until 1832 that a county courthouse was erected at a staggering cost of \$3321.75. Since then, we have had four courthouses.

That first term of court was interesting for several reasons. Allen Hamilton was appointed our first sheriff and Charles W. Ewing was appointed as first prosecuting attorney. General John Tipton was foreman of the Grand Jury (he was later a United States Senator from Indiana). There were no civil cases on the docket, but 17 criminal cases were heard. Two were charges of adultery, 1 assault, 10 illegal sale of liquor, 4 for card playing. (There were no pinball arrests.) Jurors received \$1.50 for a full term of service, and the prosecutor received \$5.00 for his full pay for the four months of the session. But the most unusual fact of all, I think, is that both Judges Hanna and Cushman were themselves indicted. The charges were assault and carrying concealed weapons. The prosecutor declined to press charges, and they were dropped. One year later, Judge Cushman was arrested again for carrying concealed weapons, and this time he was convicted and fined. In the first session, the Grand Jury indicted one of their own number (he was fined \$3.00) and a year later, Senator Tipton was fined \$3.00 for assault. These violations seem to have been as common as parking tickets today. The arrest of prominent officials, thus, is not without precedent in Allen County, but apparently in those days, their standing did not suffer much, as both Judges Cushman and Hanna were re-elected.

In 1833, a separate probate court was formed with Hugh McCulloch presiding. Fort Wayne became a city in 1840, but our city court, as we know it, was not created until 1902. Robert Dreibelbiss was named as judge after a troublesome political dispute concerning his appointment. Judge Alton Bloom is our present city court judge.

A separate criminal court, not now existing, was formed in the late 1860's with Judge James A. Foy presiding. Then followed a court of common pleas with Judge Robert Taylor. Superior Court No. 1, still in full operation under Judge William Burger today, was created in 1875. Judge Allen Zollars was the first jurist of this court. Judge Edward O'Rourke held the longest tenure of any of the judges in our history--thirty-six years on the circuit bench. Superior Court No. 2 (now our probate court) was legislated in 1929 and its first judge was George Leonard, while Allen Superior Court No. 3 came into being on July 1, 1955. Lloyd Hartzler was the first, and is now, the judge of this court.

Our Federal Court, now presided over by Judges Luther Swygert and Robert Grant, came into being in 1911. This court with its own juris-

diction and rules of procedure, has, of course, its own clerk, district attorney, and marshal.

In addition to the names of judges I have mentioned, other names stir our recollection of a colorful court tradition in Allen County. What are some of these names of the past? They would include Judges Worden, Lowery, Hensch, Chapin, Dawson, Vesey, Morris, Heaton, Vogle, Ballou, Ryan, Eggeman and Wood. At times, our judges have had to make decisions that would trouble Solomon, and they have lived daily with a grave responsibility.

Now, let's look at the lawyers for a moment. I submit to you that a more dramatic, colorful, or interesting single group of men never existed than the collective bar of Allen County through the years. They are an amazing bench today. I cannot describe to you how much I respect the members of our bar association. Of the two hundred, there are not two or three who would seriously betray a trust and there aren't a dozen who would charge a client excess fees or refuse to do hours of charity work. I know, some time back I was for several years the head of our Bar Association Grievance Committee. I resent people who malign the legal profession or who associate the lawyer only with concepts of the criminal mouthpiece or what is corrupt politically. Politics and law mix, of course, but they are not welded together unequivocally. Politics or not, there is great achievement, color, honor, and humor combined in the legal profession, and here, among our lawyers today, a very real and precious camaraderie.

The lawyers of early Allen County, too, were interesting people as well as builders of a society. They were, in the very early days, circuit riders who went from town to town when court was in session. For the most part, they had no offices then, but carried their books in their saddle bags. Often, their book learning was limited, and they depended upon "leather lungs" and forensic eloquence to succeed in practice. Their travels from place to place and their vicissitudes of their environment, made them great story-tellers. There was a strong rivalry between them, but a strong bond of fellowship.

Now, I'll ask you to guess again--what was the name of the first lawyer admitted to practice in Allen County? You've got it, the year 1824, the name, Ewing, William G.!

Hugh McCulloch was one of the most prominent of our early attorneys. He rode the circuit with such names as B. J. Morris, and Miles Eggleston. Mr. McCulloch soon saw the fiscal light, however, and actually did not practice long. He became a banker, and subsequently became Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln, and comptroller of currency under Johnson and Chester Arthur. The story is told of Judge Wright who was riding circuit and got jammed up in a crowded inn or tavern. He had to spend the night put up in an old-fashioned feather bed with an Irishman who was obviously a man of toil. Judge Wright said to the Irishman: "Isn't this a wonderful new country? Did you ever think that you would be spending the night in the company of a judge?" And the Irishman replied, "You shouldn't be so high and mighty about that! If we were back in Ireland, you couldn't be a judge at all."

Through the 1800's, many prominent names stood out. Names like Colerick, Morris, Hood, Borden, McMahan, Metzger, Dawson, Breckenridge, and Ninde.

Lindley Ninde, as an example, was a powerful lawyer. He was a giant of a man with a voice like a trumpet. He would take off his coat and plead to the court or jury hours at a time. The tales of his vocal strength are many. One time, when he was known to be trying a jury case in Bluffton, Judge John Morris went home from his office (his home was in the south part of Fort Wayne), and seated himself in the back yard in a rocking chair. A garrulous neighbor kept trying to make conversation with him and finally Judge Morris said: "I wish you would be still; I'm trying to listen to Ninde down at Bluffton."

Judge Samuel Hench was also a man who liked to poke fun at his fellow lawyers. He used to embarrass one young lawyer of his acquaintance by telling how the young man had represented a criminal, and when the man was found guilty and ready for sentencing, Judge Hench asked the condemned man if he had anything to say. And the man, apparently wanting to throw himself on the mercy of the court said: "Judge, before you sentence me, I wish you would consider the extreme youth and inexperience of my counsel."

I mentioned that forensic ability was the criterion of a good lawyer in early Allen County, and that is true--true to some extent today. But in those days, people would attend trials just to hear lawyers orate, and each lawyer had a kind of cheering section, a loyal gang of supporters and followers. It was not unusual for a lawyer to argue for three or four hours at a time, without interruption, and still he held his audience spellbound. The restless times have changed all that, and the language they used in their pleadings, written as well as oral. Here are typical pleadings in a couple of early Allen County divorce cases: "Plaintiff doth verily say and declare that her duly wedded spouse doth partake great in excess of the liquor that intoxicates and fires the brain; and that, therefore, the holy bonds entered into by her with him be, by this august and honorable court, summarily and eternally severed." And again: "Plaintiff herein would represent to this honorable court, and worthy tribunal, that his spouse, to whom he was joined in holy wedlock, has been guilty of the grave and heinous crime of trafficking with many and diverse strange men, in and about the County of Allen, greatly to the chagrin, embarrassment, humiliation and sorrow of this sore afflicted plaintiff."

I could name so many lawyers in our local history who were prominent, who were dynamic, who attained success. But time and fairness will not permit. Let us just think of the cases they tried, the wills they drew, the disputes they settled, the abstracts they examined, the thousands they defended, and the collective contributions to the community that grew about them. Indeed, the sum total of their accomplishments is monumental.

While preparing for this subject tonight, I ran into some odds and ends of historical legal incidents and situations which wouldn't fit into the category of either the bench or bar but you might be interested in them. Allen County had a debtors' prison until 1840. Bodily arrest and attachment were the remedies of creditors, until the jailing of old folks, widows, and

the like led to a popular demand for abandonment of this really unlawful practice. For many years, Fort Wayne was under a ten p.m. curfew and the only police force until 1863 was a citizens night-watch committee which patrolled the streets at night.

Fort Wayne during the first three-quarters of the last century had a reputation for lawlessness and violence. Our reputation was so bad, in fact, that in 1875, the Chicago Times wrote an editorial about the situation, describing Fort Wayne as the lost lawless town in Indiana.

An example of this was the story of the old Ryan mob in 1869. A notorious gang of pickpockets and thieves headed by a tavern owner had preyed upon the good citizens of the community for many years. The community endured the depredations of this gang with some patience until one night in 1867 when the gang robbed and brutally beat a traveling salesman down at the railroad depot. The aroused citizenry formed a torch-light march over to Ryan's tavern and burned it to the ground. Ryan and his gang of men fled, apparently shocked and surprised that the citizenry of this community would take the law into their own hands.

The old vigilantes or regulators were active in Allen County just as they were downstate, particularly in the 1840's and 1850's.

An example of the regulators activity here was reflected in the story of Gregory MacDougal, who headed a gang of felons who operated around the counties adjacent to Allen County and north of here. MacDougal was captured by the regulators, was summarily tried, and sentenced to be hanged. He was hanged at Diamond Lake north of Fort Wayne and a great entourage of spectators going by wagon and buggy and horseback attended the execution in almost a festive atmosphere. It appears that MacDougal was himself personable and left behind an attractive widow and children. It has been related that for many years after the execution, the widow and orphaned children received food and other necessities of life from anonymous sources, probably from some of the prominent men who headed the regulators and who had a twinge of conscience about their having effected so much sorrow and misery in the MacDougal family.

The first murder case in Allen County was that of an Indian chief, SaGaNaugh, who was tried, convicted, and sentenced to hang. He had murdered an Indian woman and used the defense that she was chattel property and a man could dispose of his own property. White man's law prevailed, and as he was in jail awaiting execution, he asked one of his tribesmen to bring a dog outside his jail cell window and hang it so that he could see what kind of a death it was. The dog writhed and yelped and fought and finally got away, but the method of hanging was not for Chief SaGaNaugh. He pleaded to be executed by a firing squad. His sentence, however, was later commuted by the governor and records seem to indicate that he was pardoned and later went West with the rest of the Miami Indians who were deported from this area.

Another murder case which had wide publicity at the time ended in the trial, conviction, and execution of another apparently personable young man by the name of McDonald. McDonald was sentenced by Judge Hensch and was hanged in our local county jail yard before a large crowd of spec-

tators. The front page news story describing the hanging in minute detail is a marvelous example of old time press coverage and a copy of this newspaper with the McDonald pictures and story is framed and presently hangs in the Press Club here in Fort Wayne where it has created a great deal of interest.

And finally, a murder case of considerable interest and significance was the case of another man named Keefer who just a hundred years ago was tried, with his accomplice, one Madden, for the murder of an old man in a lumber yard west of town, and promptly convicted, was hanged, by hand, at the county jail.

The history of our local law has never been wholly free from tragedy and violence, and some of our old punitive prosecutors, while effective, scarcely gave us cause to be proud.

The law has changed, the bench and bar of Allen County have changed. From the first court session in a tavern, our tribunals have grown in this county to the number of twelve. The circuit court, with the juvenile court its subsidiary, Superior Courts 1, 2, and 3, our Federal court, the city court, the commissioners court, and four justice of the peace courts. And what's more, their dockets and calendars are all full. From that first Mr. Ewing, who was admitted, figuratively and literally to the bar nearly a century and a half ago, our bar encompasses, as I said, 200 members. Our law libraries are frighteningly extensive now, a far cry from the two or three books in the saddle bag. And the rag-a-muffin messenger boy has been replaced by the much more efficient, but also much more demanding, telephone and typewriters. Forensic eloquence is no longer the absolute must of the barrister, but there are still those advocates who can give a moving plea to the jury.

Times have indeed changed, but the importance of the law remains, and the importance of the contributions of the legal profession. Advancements in law have moved hand in hand with those of medicine. Whether the next year, a decade, or generations sees the man of science supplant the man of law, we can only speculate. But I will always be proud to have been associated with law, and its servants, and, in small measure, its unique place in history.

HISTORY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY IN THE STATE OF INDIANA

Cicero gave his appraisal of history in three dimensions; the truthful witness of the times; the teacher of life; and the messenger of antiquity--in other words, the description of events from an unbiased perspective, the observations of experience from which much may be learned and, lastly, the record of the past.

We are here tonight to talk about the record of the past insofar as medicine and surgery in the State of Indiana is concerned, and to describe, as best we can, the events with an unbiased perspective, and perhaps even to observe experience from which much may be learned.

The greater part of the source of material for this paper came from a series of articles which appeared in 1949, in the Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of that organization, and these articles were entitled "The First 100 Years in Indiana".

First, we must talk a little bit about the development of Indiana itself. Indiana settlement was a gradual process. French explorers, fur traders, and others came from Canada during the 18th century. They established forts at the present Fort Wayne, also at Ouiatenon near Lafayette, and the doctor, as we know him now, is a man willing to stay in a community and nurture his practice by patient daily labor, came with the group that we shall call Settlers. These were the people who built homes, established schools and churches and laws of government. They gathered together for protection and pleasure. Medical societies were a natural outgrowth of the territory that became a state in 1816. The first doctors were army doctors, at the posts of Vincennes and Fort Wayne in the 18th century. Many of these people resigned from the army to become part of the new settlements.

While we have been led to visualize the Indian medicine man as a witch doctor, shouting and mumbling incantations, and throwing his body into strange contortions to frighten away the devils of disease, and while it is true that these doctors cater to the superstitions of their tribes, there are indications in historical writings that they showed toward civilized people a measure of dignity and skill which brought many of their kind to friendship with the settlers. Some of the French families in and near Vincennes valued the services of Indians as healers, and indeed, some 60 of their drugs are still found today in the materia medica and among the medicines compounded by pharmaceutical houses.

The mother and grandmother in any home in those days were famous for their skill in simple medical skill. Epidemics, such as we have not

known for many years, would lay waste entire communities. Of these, smallpox and cholera were the worst. In those days they had what they called "malignant fever" and it was at this time that many children did not survive the so-called "second summer". Daniel Drake, who visited this area, after stopping in Cincinnati to found what is now the University of Cincinnati Medical School, the first institution of its kind in now what is considered to be the Midwest, talked about the terrible epidemic of 1821 in the area now Indianapolis. One-tenth of the people in the area of Indianapolis died in the spring and summer of 1821.

The residents of this area at that time came to look upon the period from the first of August to the first of October as a period of enforced cessation from labor and a real test of endurance.

At Vincennes. It was in this Vincennes, in the year 1731, that the nucleus of the first Indiana town was contained. From the East, there came down the Ohio River the English and those who could call themselves "Americans" because they were born in this country. Clarksville was settled in 1784. Americans took over Fort Wayne in 1794. Most of the early settlements were along the Ohio, and from there the settlers gradually moved to other parts of the State. Streams were used for traffic and the traces became roads. Hordes of toiling immigrants, however awed by the great forests, drove through them and hewed them into timber.

Our pioneer medical history cannot be separated from the pioneer life that characterized the period up to 1849.

With any movement into new parts, a shifting group of nomads precedes and accompanies the home builders; restless persons, scouts and wanderers, led by curiosity to seek new lands, and court dangerous adventure. It can be assumed that in their passage, largely unrecorded, these people experienced illness and injury; that they received care through the missions established by the French Priests, is probable. Some scouts had a rudimentary knowledge of healing scarcely deserving the designation of medical practice.

Another foe of the frontiersman of that day was milk sickness, the disease from which the mother of Abraham Lincoln, and many less famous pioneers of Indiana, died. This disease is now known to be caused by cattle and other animals when they eat the white snake root, which is scientifically known as the Eupatorium. Erysipelas, of the type called Black Tongue, and dysentery, whooping cough and scarlet fever, as well as typhoid and typhus, and Asiatic cholera would decimate the populations from time to time. It was these things happening repeatedly which finally led to the field which we know as preventative medicine.

In looking down upon these early medical men, one must remember that they had to travel many miles, riding horseback, to see their patients, and the horse became the doctor's most valued assistant. His saddle bags and pill bags were needed to carry all his stock and trade. His sparse equipment has been described as the "Mortar and Pestle", a set of balances and some homemade splints and bandages, a few drugs and possibly a small assortment of instruments, and in time of luxury, a bedpan. He might also have a few simple syringes, and crockery or pewter hot water bottles.

By the late 1830's, most of the doctors also carried a stethoscope, which at that time was a small cone-shaped straight tube, plus perhaps a set of forceps for pulling teeth, and a few things for delivering babies.

Bills have been preserved since that time, and from the early records of the Medical Society, it has been found that, at the opening of the century, a certain Vincennes physician was receiving \$2.00 for a visit in town; did bleedings for 50¢; dispensed 4 pectoral powders for \$1.00; two doses of Jalap for \$1.00. In 1805, another doctor was getting paid 25¢ for extracting teeth; \$5.00 for delivering a baby; he dispensed a dose of Calomel and Tartar Emetic for 50¢; 20 mercurial pills for \$1.50; and charged 62 1/2¢ for an ounce of Paregoric, including the bottle.

In the 1820's, the cost of drugs had fallen, and the usual fee for a town visit was now \$1.00. In 1848, bleeding and the production of blisters cost 50¢; baby cases were still \$5.00; vaccinations were 50¢ to \$1.00, and house calls were \$1.00. One doctor asked a double fee for a night call.

It was hard for the doctor to accumulate enough money to get the expensive European manufactured drugs to meet the needs of his annual sick season, and often he was forced to turn to the plants in the native forests, and it sometimes then happened that medical aid approached or became unscrupulous and fell into what we now call the hands of "quacks". All fever was treated with Calomel, and indeed, I can remember when I, myself as a child, was given a dose of Calomel at bedtime two or three times a year, to be followed early in the morning by a hearty dose of Citrate of Magnesia, and regardless of the good or ill produced by the treatment, indeed one was reasonably sure that he had had a treatment by the time the combination of the drugs had had their way with him. The Calomel used to produce a tremendous amount of salivation, the production of a large amount of saliva, and this was believed to be absolutely essential in order to recover from a fever.

If anyone was badly injured, quite frequently the first thing he would have had done was to be bled severely. Quinine was on trial between 1839 and 1844 and was very costly, it costing \$30.00 an ounce in its early introduction. It came into general acceptance when it proved to cut down the death toll in these epidemics, and all too often the chills and raging fever and intense thirst from the fever were stopped only by the death of the patient or by the arrival of cold weather. The use of Quinine undoubtedly changed that picture somewhat, but preventatives were badly needed. It began to be realized in the middle of the 19th Century that the swamps must be drained, mosquitoes must be done away with as carriers of Malaria, and that sanitary standards needed to be raised abruptly, if typhoid fever and Cholera were to be brought under control.

The early organized State of Indiana, as early as 1816, passed laws regulating the practice of medicine and surgery, and calling for the organization of district medical societies. This shows that there was already recognition of the need to protect its people from quackery. Untrained persons were undertaking to cure all types of diseases by secret remedies.

The first medical organization in the State of Indiana was formed in Vincennes in June of 1817, and called itself the "First District Medical So-

ciety", and the second in Jeffersonville in 1817, and a third in Madison in August of 1817. These people did much good, actually, and in the announcements in the 1834 report of the Vincennes Medical Society, it says "it is the duty of every medical practitioner to treat his patients with steadiness, tenderness and humanity, and to make due allowance for that mental weakness which usually accompanies bodily disease". How well we would do to remember that, even now.

Books were hard for the doctor to come by, and ordinarily when he was studying medicine with another doctor, which as you know, was the method at that time, the only books available to him were those of his preceptor. The first medical book known to have been printed in Indiana appeared in 1832, and came to the light of public recognition this year. No matter how much or how little good it did, it certainly had an impressive name for a pamphlet of 72 pages, plus index, untrimmed, and issued in plain tan wrappers. The name of this book was "The Sick Man's Companion or the Preserver of Health, Treating Diseases Common to This Country, According to the Most Successful Practice". To this is added a short and comprehensive description of the medicines used in practice, and their doses, by Dr. D. VanHook of Vincennes, Indiana.

In looking back on the doctors of this day, they deserve nothing but everyone's admiration, because their work was done in homes largely under conditions that called for heroism on both the part of the physician and the patient. The results of the doctor's labor is certainly shown in the unfolding of our history.

The first State Medical Society was organized in Indiana in 1827, but only persisted until 1830, and the Indiana State Medical Association, as we now know it, began in 1849, and there are transcriptions of every meeting since that period as historical proof of its existence.

Note was made of a motion at the very first meeting of the Indiana State Medical Association, attended by 28 men from the various sections of the State, that a State Medical Journal should be founded. It is interesting to note that in all of these years nothing came of this until our own Doctor Albert Bulson founded the Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association, and ran it single handed until it came to prosper, and he ran it, indeed, until the time of his death in 1932.

Note is made that attendance to State medical meetings dropped off severely during the Civil War. The last State legislature was asked by a committee of the Medical Society to provide a law for the registration of marriages, births and deaths in 1860. A committee was appointed at that meeting also in 1860 to collect "in a systematized form, facts of the duration of pregnancy, and the causes which influenced the sex of the child". It cost \$2.00 to belong to the Medical Society, as an initiation fee, and \$1.00 a year as dues. In 1861 a committee was appointed to investigate the microscope and report on its practicability. In 1864, it was recommended that doctors should prepare and prescribe their own medicines, and much time was spent at the meeting on charges against doctors for unprofessional conduct, and even settling brawls among the members. It was said that the President of this Society gave an address on Anthropology, his knowl-

edge of medicine being a little sketchy

In 1867, the records show that a member was expelled from the Indiana State Medical Society for reading a paper on the progress of medical science, when it was discovered to be an exact copy of an address delivered by a New York doctor at the New York State Society meeting the previous year. In 1868, the doctors first asked for a State Hospital for the indigents, and after a fierce fight, the legislature was asked to appropriate money for it.

In 1870, the total annual income for the Indiana State Medical Society was \$206.00 and expense was \$196.00, leaving a balance of \$10.00. In 1871, the State Association unanimously expelled Dr. Daniel Meeker, a former President, for issuing a pamphlet claiming to have a secret remedy for the cure of opium eating. In 1873, it was first suggested that Indiana University establish a medical department. In 1877, Governor Thomas Hendricks was the first Indiana official to recommend the State Board of Health.

At the meeting in the year 1877, the latest development in medical progress was the exhibition of a plaster of Paris body cast. In 1879, Dr. Theodore Parvin of Indianapolis was elected President of the American Medical Association, the first Indiana doctor to hold this office. In 1880, Dr. Beck of Fort Wayne, according to the minutes, wanted to levy \$1.10 per member assessment on the members of the Indiana State Medical Society, such amount to be paid to the family of a deceased member, as doctors were notoriously poor.

It is amazing, when one stops to think, that it was not until 1879 that the legislature was asked to work up a bill to regulate the practice of medicine. This bill was introduced in 1879, and re-introduced in 1881. The bill was promptly emasculated and later killed. Other bills met death in 1883. In 1881, representatives of two Allen County Medical Societies showed up at the State Meeting, each demanding recognition. After a long and arduous debate, the older society was recognized. At that meeting, a paper was read by a Dr. Mary F. Thomas, and the only justifiable objection to it was that she was a woman. Later in the day, a resolution was offered to the meeting to the effect that this Society is not opposed to the medical education of women, but the whole motion was lost by vote.

In 1882, there still was no Medical Journal, and it is remarked in the minutes that no state exceeded Indiana in the publishing of transactions. It says these books were tedious reading, however, for every remark made by everyone present was printed verbatim, making a lengthy volume "dull or interesting", depending on who was talking. In 1883, a survey of Indiana showed that there were 5,376 doctors, of which 2,944 were regulars, 120 Homeopaths, 480 Eclectics, 160 physiomedical, and 1721 made no claims whatsoever. Of these 2,056 were not graduates from any school, and 48 could not even write their own names. Also there were 304 registered midwives. In 1885, the commercial exhibitors at the State Medical Society meeting took up a collection and presented the Society the magnificent amount of \$25.00 to help defray the expenses of the convention.

It was not uncommon in these days, even as late as 1895 or 1900,

for a doctor to publish his own medical journal, and in the 1895 session of the State Medical meeting, Dr. A. W. Braden, who was the editor of his own journal, was severely reprimanded for violating the constitution for publishing some of the papers from the meeting in his own Indiana Medical Journal. His defense was "Indiana medicine shed a glorious light around scientific darkness and he didn't propose to let the entire world suffer for lack of this effulgence". It is also pointed out that the meeting was held in Fort Wayne in 1896, and through an oversight, no stenographer was hired. Dr. Braden had to take the minutes down in long hand that year, and consequently, they didn't amount to much.

The State Medical Society had improved its financial situation quite a little bit by 1896. The balance at the end of 1895 was 8¢, whereas in 1896 the balance was \$1.00. In 1898, Indiana State Medical Association started a practice which has now become worldwide in showing off diseased specimens of tissue, preserved for the edification of visiting doctors. These have become, with much embellishment, the scientific exhibits of various medical societies. This is mentioned, both in the history of Indiana medicine, as well as Dr. Maurice Fishbein's history of American Medical Association.

In 1903, Dr. J. N. McCormick of Kentucky was retained by the American Medical Association to tour the entire United States, with the objective of reorganizing all State Medical Societies, standardizing their constitutions, and writing and federating all of them, to form the American Medical Association, and with the County Society as the ultimate unit.

Dr. Albert Bulson, of Fort Wayne, an outstanding man of his time, together with Miles Porter, Sr., Dr. McCaskey, Dr. L. Park Drayer and Dr. Duemling, who formed a very formidable group of men, perhaps as good or better than any in the State, formed a medical school. Dr. Bulson was tired of hearing people talk about a journal, and getting nothing done about it, so he agreed to publish the Indiana State Medical Journal at his own financial risk, and to furnish a year's subscription to each member, for which the State Association would allocate 75¢ per member per year. While not specifically stated, it was understood that Dr. Bulson would take the chance of winning or losing, and it would be his business to secure sufficient advertising to make it pay.

In 1910, and in many recurring years, some members would demand an investigation of the financial affairs of the Journal, but Dr. Bulson and his friends stood pat on his agreement, and quite fairly so, and gave out no such reports. Dr. Bulson continued to publish this Journal until the time of his death in 1932, and did a very fine job in bringing it to the position of being one of the best known State Journals in the United States. Here, we have an example of the well organized efforts of one human being turning out to be far superior to the disorganized efforts of many.

. Now, let us skip around a little bit, and talk about some unrelated things as they apply to medicine and surgery, and their development in the State of Indiana.

Dr. Miles Porter, Sr. had a prominent part in several things that happened, not the least of which was the organization of the American Col-

lege of Surgeons, dedicated against the splitting of fees, and the performance of surgery by people inadequately trained. Dr. Porter is much better known outside Fort Wayne than he is in Fort Wayne for these things, as is always true of the prophet being without honor in his own country.

Many text books of surgery written around the turn of the century, carry in them many suggestions made by this fine man, among which is the injection of live steam into the thyroid gland in the treatment of certain types of toxic goiter, as well as many things relating to intestinal surgery.

The original act, regulating the practice of medicine, is dated March 8, 1897, and is called "an act regulating the practice of medicine in surgery and obstetrics, providing for the issuance of license to practice; providing for the appointment of the State Board of medical registration and examination and defining their duties, defining certain misdemeanors and providing penalties and repealing all laws which conflict therewith, and certain acts contained therein specified". In 1899, an amendment was made which allowed the licensing of midwives in Indiana.

The examination method for obtaining a medical license became operative on March 11, 1901, and reciprocity between the States first began to be worked out in 1904. Until 1910, the only premedical education necessary was a high school diploma, and from 1910 to 1917, one year of college, and after 1917 two years of college, and after 1935 three years of college, whereas many schools now require four years of college.

The medical course, when my grandfather went to medical school, consisted of reading medicine for two years, with an older doctor, together with the completion of two lecture courses of 16 weeks each in two consecutive years, the last of which had to be completed at the particular school where the diploma was issued. It is interesting to note that these two lecture courses, rather than being different or being one dependent upon the other, were the same identical courses listened to twice. My grandfather, Dr. Christopher Franklin Bolman, graduated from the Fort Wayne Medical College in 1876, in its first graduating class, and my father graduated from there in 1905, in its last graduating class, before becoming incorporated with Purdue for three years, and then becoming part of what is now the definitive Indiana University Medical School.

As for the medical education in the State of Indiana, it is interesting to note that starting in 1833, and extending through 1908, there were 25 medical schools in the State of Indiana which came and went and that the Fort Wayne Medical College lasted longer than any of them, except Indiana University, it having started in 1876 and lasted until 1905. It then merged with the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons in Indianapolis to form the Medical College of Purdue University, which lasted from 1905 until 1908, at which time these all merged to form the Indiana University Medical Center, which has lasted until this time.

It is interesting to note that in 1833 the first Medical School to exist in Indiana was the Christian College in New Albany, chartered by Dr. John C. Bennett, and it granted medical degrees and diplomas under an assumed name, the University of Indiana. This was a completely fraudulent institution, now extinct, and never actually gave a single course, but rather

sold diplomas.

The various towns in which medical schools existed were New Albany, Vincennes, Evansville, DePauw, Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Marion, Valparaiso, Lafayette and Laporte. It is also interesting to note that the Laporte University School of Medicine, which later became the Indiana Medical College in 1846, is well known because of the fact that Dr. W. W. Mayo, father of the now famous Mayo Brothers, graduated from this university in Laporte, Indiana. This school had a rather distinguished faculty, and at one time looked as if it might have a long history, but with the necessity for a large amount of equipment for the proper medical education of the students, all of these outlying schools began to realize that the solution to the problem lay in a centralized school, which could afford the necessary equipment to provide an adequate education.

In the beginning, the Indiana University, with the advent of federal subsidy of all types of education, has become a huge institution and has now taken its place with other great medical organizations in the United States.

The first president of the Indiana State Medical Association to come to Fort Wayne was Dr. Miles Porter, Sr., who was president in the year of 1897. The next was Dr. George W. McCaskey in the year 1901. The next president from Fort Wayne was Dr. Edmund M. Van Buskirk, who was president in 1939, and there has been no president of the Indiana Medical Society from Fort Wayne in the last 20 years.

If one thinks of the typical doctor of honor years ago, one thinks of the small black bag and the "Mortar and Pestle" and the small number of instruments, and I have with me a bag carried by my grandfather during these times, which carried many different kinds of medicine, many of them homeopathic, and many of them made from fruits and herbs, and on one we find a label "Asnic--Pizen as Hell". On another one, probably cathartic pills, the name is "Blue Devils". We see the picture, which many of us have and cherish, of the doctor sitting at the bedside looking at the sick child, with the mother and father in the background, and the name of the picture, indeed, is "The Doctor", and now one stops to think that the solace and kindness, which the doctor brought with him, were in many cases all he had to offer for a cure at that time. Here you can also see the "Mortar and Pestle" used by my grandfather to mix his own powders, medicines and pills. We have now, from the beginning of State control, come down through a period where there is more and more central regimentation and a tendency to even swing from State control to Federal control, and also the new era of hospital insurance.

The armamentarium of the average surgeon today, as compared to these days a hundred years ago, both from the standpoint of size and cost, is frightening, and one hopes that a method will be able to be preserved by which private sources can provide this equipment, and thereby continue to keep the Federal Government out of the practice of medicine.

I thank you.

THE TEACHING PROFESSION

INTRODUCTION

Obviously such a broad topic as this must be discussed within certain limits for in a brief 40 to 50 minutes we cannot afford time to present a full historical report of the detailed development of the professional organizations of teachers.

Therefore, this report will attempt to establish the chronological beginnings of:

- (1) the Fort Wayne schools,
- (2) the Indiana State Teachers Association,
- (3) the National Education Association, and
- (4) the Fort Wayne Teachers Association.

It will review the conditions under which each began, some interesting developments in the course of their progress and the major contributions made by each.

I. CHRONOLOGICALLY

The Fort Wayne community had been served by numerous citizens who had established private schools until the year 1853 when 455 persons signed a petition for "free" schools.

During the Christmas holidays in 1854 the Indiana State Teachers Association was formed by one hundred seventy-eight educators and laymen meeting in Indianapolis.

Then in 1857 the National Education Association was born. Forty-three "bearded gentlemen and two bonneted and petticoated women" met in Philadelphia in July of that year at the call of ten state teachers associations. One of those signing the call to meet was James G. May who was then president of the Indiana State Teachers Association.

During the 1915-16 school year the Fort Wayne Teachers Association was organized with Miss Elizabeth McCracken as its first president.

II. SIGNS OF THE TIME

What were the conditions under which each of these institutions came into being?

A. Fort Wayne Schools

Schools conducted by private citizens from time to time had been the only provision for educating the youth of the Fort Wayne community until 1853 when 455 persons, taking recogni-

tion of legislation passed in the 1852 General Assembly, signed a petition for establishing "free" schools in Fort Wayne. A board of trustees was named with William Stewart, Hugh McCulloch, and Charles Case making up that first board.

When the trustees called a meeting in the interest of setting a tax levy to raise \$1200 of support funds great opposition arose and the three trustees resigned.

A new board made up of James Humphrey, Henry Sharp and Charles French was named. The new board was successful in setting a levy of 2 mills on each \$100 to raise the needed support. The tax-raised fund was supplemented by private pledges and two schools were provided--the McJunkin School, on Lafayette Street between Main and Berry streets and the home of Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Hubbard at Ewing and Wayne streets.

In 1857 the first school owned buildings were begun. Land was purchased for \$1170 and \$1300 for the two sites for the Clay and Jefferson Schools. Ten private citizens mortgaged their property to raise the \$5000 needed to construct the Jefferson School. Contracts for building the Clay School had to be let out piece-meal since it was difficult to find business firms that felt secure in bidding for the contracts.

Thus from the beginning, the support of schools in Fort Wayne, as elsewhere, has been furthered by the relatively few people who have believed in the great potential that lies in schools for all of the people and who have been willing to sacrifice their time and money to further that cause.

B. Indiana State Teachers Association

We have referred to legislative action of 1852 which made it possible for local communities to tax themselves for support of local schools. In 1854 that law was challenged and the dilemma of the times brought about the founding of the Indiana State Teachers Association.

During the Christmas Holiday of 1854 one hundred seventy-eight educators and laymen met in Indianapolis to unify and strengthen efforts for establishing and maintaining schools in Indiana communities.

Horace Mann addressed that first meeting and challenged the educators and the citizens with the obligation of government to provide services for its citizens.

In 1855 the newly organized ISTA supported and helped to pass its first legislation--another tax permissive bill.

This law, too, was challenged in 1858 by a William Jenners of Lafayette. It wasn't until 1867 that a successful tax law was passed.

Thus the Indiana State Teachers Association was born to fight the cause of improved educational opportunity for Indiana children and youth through legislative action. It has established a proud record in that cause.

C. National Education Association

How was the founding of the National Education Association a "sign of the times"? Edgar B. Wesley in "NEA--THE FIRST ONE HUNDRED YEARS" says of the year 1857:

"It was a year of prosperity, it was a year of bankruptcy, it was an epoch of flowing oratory, it was an epoch of bitter silence; it was an era of freedom, it was an era of slavery; it was a time to settle controversies, it was a time to start new controversies; it was an age of wisdom; it was an age of foolishness; it was a period of learning; it was a period of ignorance -----"

"Such was the year in which the National Education Association was born. In its individualism, its pride of local achievements, and its fierce determination to maintain variations, the association was the child of the year. In its vision of a broader horizon, higher standards, and an informed citizenry in every state, it transcended the spirit of its birth year. Inasmuch as the NEA was the fusion of unofficial, volunteer state associations, a movement toward a degree of national unification, it was the antithesis of the idea of state rights, of the trend toward disruption. To some extent the NEA was the product of 1857; to an even larger extent it was the vanguard of a century of educational progress."

What was the status of teachers and of schools in America in 1857? One state reported that 2/3 of its teachers were under 25 years of age; 40% of them had taught less than 3 years; 60% of them were males; the average school term was 5 months, 13 days; the average monthly salary was \$24 for men and \$17 for women.

In 1857 many schools were holding "institutes" for teachers and laymen where discussions were held designed to improve the quality of teaching. Free room and board were sometimes provided for teachers who attended such institutes--especially for the women educators.

In 1857 there were 15 volunteer state teachers associations. Ten of these signed the call to organize the NEA. One signer was Indiana. And what purpose did the signers indicate for such a gathering. Wesley again says:

"-----to unite in a general effort to promote the general welfare of our country by concentrating the wisdom and power of numerous minds, and distributing among all the accumulated experiences of all; who are ready to devote their energies and their means to advance the

dignity, respectability, and usefulness of their calling; and who in fine, believe, that the time has come when the teachers of the nation should gather into one great educational brotherhood."

In the beginning, though two women attended the founding of the NEA, they were not permitted to be members. In fact, through successive annual meetings, though women educators were invited to attend and prepare papers to be presented on the programs, those same papers had to be read from the platform by male members. Indeed it wasn't until 1866 that NEA membership was opened to women. It was interesting to know that the Indiana State Teachers Association was active in bringing about this change in membership policy.

Today there are some 700,000 NEA members in America--the largest professional organization in the world.

D. The Fort Wayne Teachers Association

In the 1915-16 school year throughout Indiana there was a move to organize teachers at the local level. It came about from a need to unify teachers locally in establishing policies, in sharing information and ideas and in building a two-way channel of communication with the state and national professional organizations.

Under such conditions the Fort Wayne Teachers Association was founded. It was an organization of classroom teachers and it joined with like groups of classroom teachers in Marion, Kokomo, Indianapolis, Jeffersonville, Muncie and other communities in founding the Indiana Classroom Teachers Association. However, in the beginning its name was The Indiana Federation of Teachers.

Miss Elizabeth McCracken was elected the first president of the Fort Wayne group. The list of teacher leaders from Fort Wayne who have established records of leadership in the state and nation since that time is indicative of the strength and effectiveness of the local association program of study and action.

III. INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS

As we review the progress of the organizations through the years it has been interesting to note trends, personalities, and highlights.

In the progress of the Indiana State Teachers Association it was interesting that the first woman president of any state association in the nation was Miss Emma Mont McRae, a professor of English at Purdue University who was ISTA President in 1887.

It was the ISTA that joined in protesting the ban on NEA membership for women educators in 1866, thus helped open it up to women members.

In Indiana administrators and college faculty members dominated

the ISTA until in 1932 when Miss Clara Rathfon of Logansport was elected the first classroom teacher president of ISTA.

Since 1936 the ISTA has alternated men and women presidents. NEA started that practice in 1918.

Another fascinating story was that of the second annual convention of the NEA in 1858. Mr. Zalmon Richards who was NEA president and was to preside over that 2nd convention meeting in Cincinnati had many misgivings about the convention. He worried about attendance, about the success of the speakers, about the hot weather, and about the adequacy of the meeting places.

Then, just before time to call the some 200 attendants to order he became worried again. He realized that of those present only five were actually NEA members. So he and the other four indulged in strategy.

He and the secretary went to the stage while the three remaining members scattered themselves through the gathering. President Richards called the meeting to order and asked the secretary to read the constitution. One of the three members then rose and asked for a temporary recess to give others present time to enroll for membership. Another of the members volunteered to help the secretary by acting as the treasurer and they signed up 75 members before they proceeded with the business of the convention. Then as now a few people with vision and courage can and have worked miracles.

IV. CONTRIBUTION

No one will need recount the contribution of Fort Wayne schools to the cultural, economic, political and social growth of this community.

Through the excellent program of education throughout the past century Fort Wayne students have gone out to assume leadership in business, government, professional and cultural life throughout the nation and the world. A former Superintendent of Fort Wayne schools went on to presidency of the ISTA, the NEA, and Purdue University. The local James H. Smart School was named in his honor. Many, many more cases of fine leadership can be cited.

The ISTA, born in 1854 to offer legislative leadership for educational opportunity has set a fine record of such leadership for more than a century.

Tax laws, compulsory education, a law to legalize the office of county superintendent, consolidation laws, provisions for teacher education institutions, teacher license laws, minimum salary, vocational education, teacher retirement, the tenure law--all of these have been the successful program of legislative action of the ISTA.

In 1877, after a twenty year struggle it helped to bring about legislation for "free" schools for negro children and in 1940 it helped gain desegregation in Indiana schools.

The ISTA program has been many pronged--research, professional conferences, convention programs, teacher education and professional standards studies, welfare, better financial support of schools for children.

But the major gains have had to be brought about through its consistent and studied program of legislation.

The NEA's great contributions have been in the direction of unifying professional opinion, of giving a channel for identifying critical needs and issues, of analyzing trends, methods and procedures.

The national organization has provided a national voice for the members of the teaching profession. That voice has interpreted problems and needs to the public, has spoken out publicly on the big education issues, has presented research findings and has provided authentic information to agencies of the government.

William Lowe Bryan, former president of Indiana University once said, "What happens to a people depends upon those things for which they hunger". He was speaking to members of the teaching profession and his words have great import significance for the profession. But they are also significant words for citizens of the local, state and national communities. If our people hunger for better educational opportunity for all children because it will bring better things for those children, the nation and the world --if their hunger is strong enough we can have the kind of schools we want, the kind we need, the kind we must have.

A HISTORY OF FORT WAYNE NEWSPAPERS

Members and guests of the Fort Wayne-Allen County Historical Society:

I want to thank your program committee for this opportunity to prepare this paper--not only because it serves to bring up to date the history of our present two Fort Wayne newspapers--the NEWS-SENTINEL, evening, and the JOURNAL-GAZETTE, morning and Sunday, in one writing, but also as a part of our local observance of National Newspaper Week which concludes tomorrow.

Early historians of Fort Wayne faithfully recorded the advent of the first newspaper in Fort Wayne--the SENTINEL in 1833--and subsequent publications through the years. I find that our newspapers here as well as those all over the world through the years have served well the cause of historians by providing a record of time, place and persons or events involved. The Fort Wayne historians make frequent reference to the newspapers of the time as the source of information.

Wallace A. Brice in his HISTORY OF FORT WAYNE, published in 1868, noted that the first application for divorce in Allen County occurred during the first Circuit Court August 9, 1824, which then embraced "what is now Adams, Wells, Huntington and Whitley counties."

He observed that the case was continued and also that "The nearest paper at that time, in which such matters received publicity, was the Richmond, Indiana, ENQUIRER, about 100 miles from Fort Wayne."

The Kingman Brothers published an illustrated History of Allen County in 1880 and gave a detailed account of newspapers in Fort Wayne up to the year 1879. The next complete history of Fort Wayne to be found is that of the late B. J. Griswold, himself a newspaperman, and cartoonist for the old NEWS, who dedicated himself to a task that "might be deferred until too late to save the fading, crumbling records" and made the work of writing his history of Fort Wayne "a personal undertaking--not with the impossible result of producing a literary treasure but with the hope that the desired end would overshadow the faultiness of the means of expression." His book was published in 1917, the year after the Centennial observance of Indiana's statehood was held in Fort Wayne.

The history of Fort Wayne newspapers since 1917 has been a matter taken care of by the newspapers themselves in special editions coincident with anniversaries or the opening of new buildings. However, these histories have been confined for the most only to the antecedents of the newspaper publishing the special edition. This has occurred many times here as a result of the fierce competition between the newspapers and the generally accepted policy that anything the other paper does isn't worth writing about.

Thus, not as a historian, but only as a newspaperman compiling past writers' accounts into one source have I undertaken this paper for the Historical Society. I am dealing solely with the history of newspapers in Fort Wayne and only hope that there will be another dedicated person here as was Bert Griswold to bring the entire history of this city forward from 1917--a period of near constant world conflict and a period which has seen the beginning of radio and television in the communications field, numerous other new industries, electronics and finally entry into the space age. All of these eventful happenings and what Fort Wayne has contributed to them have been duly recorded in the newspapers of our time unhindered and uncensored and are now on microfilm for the benefit of posterity and future historians of the city.

In connection with this, I would be remiss in not making more mention of National Newspaper Week and its theme this year: "Your Newspaper --Freedom's Textbook." It is designed specifically to focus the spotlight on the role the newspapers play in protecting the people's three great freedoms--Freedom of the Press--Freedom of Speech--and Freedom of Religion.

The three great freedoms were pretty important to the founding fathers. They put them right up front in Article I of the Constitution. This group will remember how it goes--"Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievance."

It was in 1704 that the first newspaper in America to survive more than one issue came into being. It was published weekly and was called the BOSTON NEWS LETTER. The first daily newspaper is said by many sources to have been the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET AND DAILY ADVERTISER which made its appearance in Philadelphia in 1784, although records show that the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST was first published in Philadelphia on May 30, 1783.

So, in 1790 when the country's founders were talking of freedom of the press they were talking mainly of the pamphleteer--and the chances are, they were thinking of the press, not only as printed pages, but also the motivation behind those pages. They were thinking of freedom of the press as related to all freedoms . . . freedom for people to make their opinions known; to do what they wanted to do; live as they wanted to live; go where they wanted to go.

They realized this was the only way the nation's hard-won freedom could be maintained. Thomas Jefferson summed it up very aptly when he said, "I'd rather live in a country with newspapers and without a government than in a country with a government but without newspapers." Jefferson and his contemporaries knew as we know today, that the first step in depriving people of their freedom is to seize control of their newspapers. There is little need to cite current case histories--you read about them in America's free press all the time.

Taken all together the newspaper is a composite expression of all

the freedoms we enjoy. And in expressing them it protects them. It guards the security of our homes, the health and safety of our families, the comfort of our leisure. The newspaper does this by being a mirror which reflects efficiency and exposes inefficiency.

Some of the most politically corrupt machines have been smashed almost singlehanded by individual newspapers whose crusading editors have sought to correct wrongs, to effect civic reforms and improvements.

What makes a newspaper a textbook for Freedom?

It keeps you informed about any attempts to restrict what you can say, read and hear. It fights mightily itself to prevent any infringements on its own freedom. Since the days of the founding fathers, the press--which symbolized means of communication to them, has been vastly expanded.

Today, the screen, radio and television have greatly increased the methods and manner of letting people know--and the newspaper has fought the good fight for freedom for all of them.

No people without information can remain free for long. And by letting you know what attempts are being made to infringe on that freedom it helps you make the fight too.

I'd like to dwell just a moment also on the newspaper's role in helping develop the American standard of living that is the envy of practically all the rest of the world.

Development of that standard of living was no accident. It resulted from still another freedom not mentioned in the Constitution. I refer, of course, to the maintenance of a free economic atmosphere in which to develop. This free economy permitted the development not only of productive knowhow and capacity, but also allowed for the growth of the most advanced system of distribution known. And one of the powerful elements in that distribution system--growing in strength year by year--has been advertising.

From the time the first ad appeared in America in that BOSTON NEWS LETTER I mentioned previously, more than 250 years ago, until this very day, newspapers have been a particularly potent force in moving goods from the producer to the consumer; in providing the means whereby those who offer products or services can make those offerings to the greatest number of people.

Let me point out how important newspapers of early Fort Wayne were as an advertising medium. Take a look at the earliest of these old newspapers I brought with me. What is the front page devoted to? News stories? No, advertisements for the most part. News of products and services were of prime importance in those days, just as they are now.

In Fort Wayne now, our front pages and second title pages are now devoted entirely to news and are not for sale. But, during the early thirties and the depth of the depression we saw, in the newspapers' economic fight for existence, ads pyramided on the second title page along with the news of the day.

Please take advantage of this collection of old and memorable newspapers I have brought with me tonight through the courtesy of the Fort

Wayne Press Club and others. Examine them and you will find history as it has been recorded in Fort Wayne.

As I mentioned earlier, the first newspaper in Fort Wayne was the Fort Wayne SENTINEL established in June, 1833, by Thomas Tigar and S. V. B. Noel. The office was situated on West Columbia Street in "the old Masonic Hall building which then stood on the site of Messrs. Hill and Or-bison's warehouse, on Columbia Street, "according to Brice's history." In the 1880 history, the first newspaper was further pinpointed as being "is-sued from the Old Masonic Hall building, which was then located on lot 154, original plat, on the north side of Columbia Street, east of Harrison." Griswold located the SENTINEL on "West Columbia Street--opposite the present Wayne Hotel." I bring it up to date by saying it was opposite the now Jones Hotel, formerly the Wayne Hotel.

Following the setting up of the office in June, the first paper was issued on July 6, 1833. On what kind of press the first newspaper was printed there appears to be some disagreement among the historians. Griswold states that it was a "second-hand Washington hand press" which had been used in the printing of the INDIANA STATE JOURNAL at Indianapolis. The writer of the 1880 history compares the "double-cylinder Hoe press at the SENTINEL in 1879 with that of the "primitive Stansberry wooden press of 1833."

Please keep in mind that the first newspapers in Fort Wayne were weeklies. The first daily papers were the STANDARD and the TIMES. Both made their appearance in 1854.

The occasion of the establishment of the first newspaper in Fort Wayne appears to me to be of prime importance in a presentation such as this and I would like to give the account of this historical event as presented both in the 1880 History of Allen County and Griswold of 1917.

Here then is that as it appeared in 1880:

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER--1880 ACCOUNT

"Fort Wayne SENTINEL--The SENTINEL, which is, with one or two exceptions, the oldest paper in the State, and, in fact, one of the oldest in the West, made its first appearance on the 6th day of July, 1833. The publishers were Thomas Tigar and S. V. B. Noel, two men who did their full share toward laying the foundations of Fort Wayne's present greatness, and who were honored and respected by all who knew them. Mr. Tigar was a Democrat and Mr. Noel a Whig; hence, the paper, when first issued, was neutral in politics. It was, of course, small in size and very primitive in appearance, but its publication was an event of great importance and benefit to Fort Wayne, which then had a population of less than three hundred. The resources of the SENTINEL were small, and, of course, it had a hard struggle to live, but it managed to survive and has passed through many trials and vicissitudes, until now, at the age of nearly fifty, it is one of the most prominent and prosperous journals in the State. The first number of the SENTINEL was issued from the old Masonic Hall building, which was then located on Lot 154, original plat, on the north side of Columbia Street,

east of Harrison. Mr. Noel's connection with the paper was brief, and in a few months he retired, disposing of his interest to Mr. Tigar. Under this gentleman's management, the SENTINEL became an avowed Democratic organ, and it has ever since that time, with the exception of a very brief interval, been a firm and steadfast supporter of the Democratic party."

Here then is Griswold's account of the first newspaper in Fort Wayne --one that shows considerable research into files and records:

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER--GRISWOLD ACCOUNT

"In the midst of this period of activity appeared Fort Wayne's first newspaper, the SENTINEL.

"Smalwood Noel's son--S. V. B. Noel--was living at Indianapolis in January, 1833, when the citizens of Fort Wayne decided to invite him and Thomas Tigar, also of Indianapolis, to remove to Fort Wayne and to embark in the publication of a newspaper. This invitation was in the form of an agreement drawn up by Henry Rudisill and bearing the signatures of Mr. Rudisill, Dr. Lewis G. Thompson, Joseph Holman, C. W. Ewing, Allen Hamilton and Francis Comparet, which arranged for the payment to Noel and Tigar the sum of \$500 with which to purchase a press. The subscribers, however, were to hold the press if said Tigar and Noel should fail to pay within a year.

"The Indianapolis newspaper men came in response to the agreement, but, for some reason, they found it convenient to relieve the cautious citizens of any anxious fears by declining the proffered.

"A second-hand Washington hand press, which had been used by Douglas and McGuire in the printing of the INDIANA STATE JOURNAL at Indianapolis, was purchased, and this press, with other items of office equipment, was brought to Fort Wayne with much difficulty, six days being required to transport the load over muddy roads and across swollen streams on rafts. The outfit was landed in safety and the work of fitting up an office on West Columbia Street--opposite the present Wayne hotel--was begun in June. On the 6th of July, the waiting citizens were given the new and thrilling experience of reading the news from their home paper, fresh from the press. The first printed matter to be put into type in the SENTINEL office was the Declaration of Independence, and the first editorial detailed the account of the Fourth of July celebration of 1833, on which occasion the oration was delivered by Hugh McCulloch, and the Declaration of Independence was read by William M. McCarty.

"The publishers of the SENTINEL during these first years received with gladness the newspapers from Detroit and Cincinnati, for these were their chief source of 'telegraphic' news.

"Thomas Tigar, the pioneer editor of Fort Wayne, was a native of Beverly, Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1807. He came to America in 1826, having already reached proficiency in the printing business. From Ashtabula, Ohio, he went to Indianapolis, where he met S. V.

B. Noel, also a printer, and the two decided upon the newspaper venture at Fort Wayne. Mr. Noel, who was a Whig, retired from connection with the paper about a year after its establishment, but Mr. Tigar remained with the enterprise until 1865, except for a period of four years, when its management passed to other hands. In politics Mr. Tigar was a democrat and a writer of force. His death occurred in 1875. . . .

"The early files of the SENTINEL were destroyed. As far as known the oldest copy of the paper in existence, and from which the accompanying notes are taken, is dated Saturday, June 14, 1834. It is a five-column, four-page sheet. Most of the news is from Washington and foreign cities. Among the local items is a notice of the progress of the work on the canal and of the steps to organize the first military company to be known as the Fort Wayne Light Infantry. Among the advertisers are the following: Lucien P. Ferry, attorney-at-law, whose yoke of oxen (one a dark red, rather tall, horns stag-like; the other a light or yellowish red, low set, horns sitting back) had strayed away eight months before; David Coles, who wanted to sell his mill on the Maumee; J. A. Aughinbaugh and Company, druggists; Patrick Brady, whose horse had strayed; Thomas L. Yates, administrator of the estate of James Saunders; John B. Dubois and John Edsall, who were dissolving partnership in the tailoring business; Isaac Spencer, who had bought the dry goods and grocery store of Henry Rudisill; Daniels & Jackson, groceries, boots and shoes; F. P. Tinkham, F. R. Ebbert and J. Rhinehart, cabinetmakers; Thomas Johnson, attorney, Henry Work and Isaac Cron, tanners, hide-buyers and shoe-makers; Samuel Edsall, carpenter and joiner; W. G. & G. W. Ewing, storage and commission; Comporet & Coquillard, brewers of good strong beer; T. Pritchard, grocery and buyer of old brass and copper (reading room in connection); St. Joseph Iron Works, A. M. Hurd, proprietor, manufacturers of tin, copper and sheet iron ware, and Samuel and Hugh Hanna, storage and commission.

"Legal notices, rewards for the arrest of jail breakers and for the return of lost animals occupy most of the remaining space in the publication. An issue of the paper, published in August of the same year, mentions the following persons and concerns: Rumsey & Stophelt, F. D. Lassalle, Henderson & Kincaid, Jacob Cox, saddlery, and Matthew Griggs, real estate. The total vote of Allen County was given as 358 in 1834."

(taken from pages 308, 309, 310 & 311)

So there we have the beginning of the first newspaper in Fort Wayne. For the sake of continuity let us follow the fortunes of the SENTINEL through 1879 including the period of seven years--January 15, 1866, to January 30, 1873--when it was known as the DEMOCRAT.

I go back to the 1880 History of Allen County and quote the following:

"Mr. Tigar labored under the disadvantages which were inseparable from journalism in those days. He labored manfully and hopefully, however, and managed to issue the SENTINEL, with considerable regularity, until 1837, when he disposed of it to the late Honorable George W. Wood, who made the paper a Whig organ.

"Mr. Wood conducted the SENTINEL three years, and, in 1840, it again changed hands, the Honorable I. D. G. Nelson, father of one of the present proprietors, becoming its owner. Mr. Nelson made the SENTINEL again a Democratic journal, but he carried on the paper only until January, 1841, when he sold it to Mr. Tigar, one of its founders, who remained its sole proprietor for nearly a quarter of a century.

"The struggles of Messrs. Tigar, Wood and Nelson to establish the SENTINEL, are plainly indicated by an examination of its early files. Its leading editorials were usually appeals for money from delinquent subscribers, or if money could not be given, then for wood, produce, provisions, etc. Mr. Nelson, in his valedictory, complained bitterly of the meager support the paper received. Mr. Tigar was endowed liberally with those desirable faculties--patience, perseverance and industry--and although he found the road a long, weary one, he plodded faithfully along, and finally achieved success. Slowly but surely, the SENTINEL gained in circulation, in influence, and in general business. It was, under his management, a reliable exponent of Democracy, and a faithful champion of the moral and material interests of Fort Wayne. It advocated every measure calculated to improve and benefit the city, and its growth was inseparably connected with the progress of Fort Wayne.

"Under Mr. Tigar's management, the SENTINEL gradually, but steadily, improved as a newspaper. From time to time, its size was enlarged, the amount of reading matter increased, the mechanical appearance of the paper improved, and its facilities expanded. On the 1st day of January, 1861, Mr. Tigar took a long step forward, by issuing the first number of the DAILY SENTINEL. He had seen the rise and fall of a number of opposition papers. In 1865, when he retired from journalism, the only other papers in the city were the GAZETTE and the TIMES.

"Mr. Tigar disposed of the paper (SENTINEL) to W. H. Dills and I. W. Campbell, who were the proprietors of the TIMES, which they had purchased a short time previously from the late Honorable John W. Dawson. The two papers were merged under the name of the FORT WAYNE TIMES AND SENTINEL.

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"On the 15th of January of the following year (1866), Messrs. Dills & Campbell sold the TIMES AND SENTINEL to E. Zimmerman, now proprietor of the VALPARAISO MESSENGER, and Eli W. Brown (now proprietor of the COLUMBIA CITY POST). These gentlemen dropped the name of TIMES AND SENTINEL, and substituted that of DEMOCRAT. Among other improvements they introduced was steam power. Mr. Brown retained his partial ownership of the DEMOCRAT until the spring of 1868, when he disposed of his interest to Judge Robert Lowry. The firm name then became Lowry & Zimmerman. In the fall of the same year, there was another change. Mr. Zimmerman retired, and the publishers were R. D. Dumm, L. A. Brunner and Judge Lowry, the firm being known as Dumm, Brunner & Co. Mr. Brunner withdrew from the firm early in 1870, his interest having been acquired by Honorable William Fleming, now Treasurer of State, who shortly afterward bought Judge Lowry's interest. The firm was R. D. Dumm & Co.

"Early in 1870, the DEMOCRAT was purchased by a firm known as Burt & Tucker, who, however, only published it for a few issues, when it reverted to R. D. Dumm & Co. John W. Henderson and Frank Finste held for a time an interest in the paper. R. D. Dumm & Co. issued the DAILY DEMOCRAT for a brief period as a morning paper, but the experiment proving unsatisfactory, was soon abandoned and publication in the evening resumed.

"On the 30th of January, 1873, there was another change. The time honored name of SENTINEL was restored, and Dumm & Fleming became the name of the firm. Under this proprietorship, the paper was published until the 1st of April, 1874, when it was purchased by the Sentinel Printing Company, a corporation including among its stockholders Honorables A. H. Hamilton, R. C. Bell, and William Fleming, S. B. Bond, M. Hamilton, F. H. Wolke, and other well-known citizens.

"The next change was in the spring of 1877, when the paper became the property of the Honorable William Fleming, who conducted it until the 16th of April, 1879, when it was purchased by the present proprietors, W. R. Nelson and S. E. Morss. The consideration was \$30,000. The firm name is Nelson & Morss.

"The SENTINEL has been issued from five different locations. Its first removal was to a building on the corner of Clinton and Columbia streets, since destroyed by fire. In 1850, it was removed to the Phoenix Block, which was its home until 1868, when it was removed to the Wolke Block, corner of Calhoun and Wayne streets. The present building was erected in the spring of 1875, and is located at No. 107 Calhoun Street. It is one of the neatest, handsomest and best arranged newspaper buildings in the State. It is of brick, 25 x 70 feet in size, three stories high, with a basement. In the basement is the engine and press room. The first floor contains the counting-room and book-bindery; the second floor, the job printing department, and the third floor, the editorial and composing rooms. The building is lighted with gas, heated by steam and supplied with all the modern improvements. The motive power is furnished by a large steam engine. The presses are five in number. The newspaper is printed on a large double cylinder Hoe press, having a capacity of 5,000 sheets per hour. There are two Gordon presses and two Taylor presses in use in the job department.

"The DAILY SENTINEL has an average circulation of 4,500 copies, which is constantly increasing. This is larger than that of any other daily paper in the State, outside of Indianapolis. The weekly edition is 2,200 copies, and is also increasing. The daily is a folio 22 x 31 in size; the weekly, a quarto, just twice the size of the daily.

"The SENTINEL, in both editions, prints a large amount of reading matter including the Associated Press Telegrams. The paper is conducted with marked ability and enterprise, and need not fear comparison with any journal in the State.

"In the various departments of the SENTINEL, sixty-three hands are employed, not including those engaged in distributing the daily in the various towns and villages where it is circulated. The several departments

are in charge of the following foremen: Job Department, R. A. Mears; Composing-Room, W. E. McDermit; Bindery, Joseph Strickland; Press-Room, Frank Keith; Counting-Room, E. W. Cook and A. C. Katt; Circulation, E. L. Cotterell; Advertising Department, Frank J. Wolf.

"When we compare the SENTINEL of 1879, with that of 1833, note the difference in the size and style of the paper then and now, contrast the double cylinder Hoe press of 1879, with its capacity of 5,000 sheets per hour, and the primitive Stansberry wooden press of 1833, which could only turn off a few scores of poorly printed sheets in an hour; when we note the number of hands employed now, and think, that in 1833, one man, with occasional help from a small boy, did the entire work of the office; when these comparisons are made, we can but admit that the SENTINEL has kept fully abreast (if not a little in advance) of the progress of Fort Wayne."

Mr. Nelson and Mr. Morss, who then left here and founded the KANSAS CITY STAR, sold the SENTINEL to Edward A. K. Hackett, who took over the paper on August 1, 1880, and continued to operate it until his death. The News Publishing Company took over the SENTINEL from Mr. Hackett's estate and combined it with the NEWS under its present name, the NEWS-SENTINEL. The first edition of the NEWS-SENTINEL appeared on January 1, 1918.

FORT WAYNE DAILY NEWS

Now let us go back to the start of the Fort Wayne DAILY NEWS, June 1, 1874, to complete the history of the present NEWS-SENTINEL.

Here is how the 1880 History of Allen County tells it:

"In the spring of 1874, Mr. William D. Page (at that time connected with the Fort Wayne GAZETTE), recognizing the impossibility of successful competition on the part of papers in cities of the second class, with Chicago and Cincinnati dailies, in amount of general news published, conceived the idea of printing in Fort Wayne a daily that should be devoted almost exclusively to local intelligence, and that should be furnished at the homes of subscribers at the very low cost of 25¢ per month.

"He made known his plans to Mr. Charles F. Taylor, who approved of them, and the gentlemen at once associated themselves for that purpose under the firm name of Page, Taylor & Co., Mr. Page having the editorial management, and Mr. Taylor taking the business control. On Monday, June 1, 1874, the first copy of the Fort Wayne DAILY NEWS was offered to the public. It was printed at the office on the corner of Calhoun and Main streets on a half medium 'Universal' press and was only 14 x 20 inches in size, having four pages of four columns each.

"From its first issue, the newspaper sprang into popular favor, and within 30 days had a bona fide circulation of more than 1,600 copies. The demands for advertising space increased so rapidly that an enlargement to nearly double the original size was made necessary, and this change was made by the publisher without advancing the price.

"About the time of this change, Mr. A. V. D. Conover was called to the city editorship, a position for which his ready wit, quick pencil and universal popularity peculiarly fitted him.

"The success of 'The People's Paper,' as the NEWS has always been called, was phenomenal from its inception, and entirely without parallel in the history of journalism in northern Indiana. It became in an incredibly short space of time, the recognized organ of the masses. Its business grew so rapidly that very largely increased facilities were required to supply the demand. In the third year of its existence nearly 3,500 copies daily were printed.

"Owing allegiance to no political party, ring or clique, the NEWS has been the fearless, outspoken champion of law and order, and the uncompromising foe of wrong. It has been emphatically a molder--not follower--of public sentiment. It has been wonderfully successful in defeating corrupt jobs on the part of the public and private men. It has steadfastly fought for retrenchment in municipal affairs, and has seen the rate of taxation decreased nearly 50 per cent from that of 1874. It has exposed, without fear or favor, rascality in high places and has frequently been the direct means of accomplishing important municipal reforms, and has again and again prevented gross outrages against the city's welfare. Today the NEWS is an institution of the city. It is regarded by all classes as the champion of honest government, and as the best local paper Fort Wayne has ever had."

This is hardly an objective piece of historical writing and I can imagine that the other papers of the time took great exception to the last sentence. But it illustrates exactly what I talked about earlier concerning the newspapers being the defenders of the people and the enthusiasm the NEWS' apparent crusading had generated in one historian.

In November, 1887, Mr. Taylor sold his interest in the publication to Mr. Page, who continued its management until 1892, when a company composed of Clarence F. Bicknell, Ernest P. Bicknell and Alvin T. Hert purchased the property. Mr. C. F. Bicknell assumed active charge of the paper and continued to be in charge at the time the SENTINEL was taken over by the News Publishing Company and until his death in 1920. According to Griswold "the NEWS has always been strongly Republican in its political policies."

THE NEWS-SENTINEL

On Mr. Bicknell's death in 1920, the late Oscar G. Foellinger took over the reins as president and general manager of the News Publishing Company. Let me bring the history of the NEWS-SENTINEL up to date from its own Progress Edition issued on Tuesday, May 27, 1958, on the occasion of the formal opening of its new building:

"Mr. Foellinger, a native of Fort Wayne, started his business career in the banking field, serving as assistant cashier of the Citizens Trust

Company from 1901 to 1905.

"He began his newspaper career on the JOURNAL-GAZETTE in 1905 in the business department of the paper. Later, he became business manager of the JOURNAL-GAZETTE, a post he held until 1910.

"During the next two years, he was engaged in other business pursuits which took him to the Pacific Coast.

"Returning to Fort Wayne, he entered the employe of the News Publishing Company as a member of the paper's bookkeeping department. Subsequently, Mr. Foellinger was placed in charge of the business department and on Mr. Bicknell's death in 1920 he became president and general manager of the paper, a post he held until his death October 8, 1936, on a hunting trip in the wilds of British Columbia with the late Robert H. Klaehn.

NEWS PUBLISHER NAMED

"On Mr. Foellinger's death, his daughter, Miss Helene R. Foellinger, a graduate of the University of Illinois where she was elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa, took over direction of the newspaper as publisher and president of the News Publishing Company. The NEWS-SENTINEL is a member of the Associated Press and is served also by United Press International. Both news services plus United Press International's Unifax (wire photo) supply the newspaper with international, national, state news and pictures.

"Since March 3, 1950, Miss Foellinger has had additional responsibilities as president of Fort Wayne Newspapers, Inc., agency corporation for the NEWS-SENTINEL and the JOURNAL-GAZETTE, which, since that time, has acted as business agent for both newspapers with editorial control over neither."

THE FORT WAYNE GAZETTE

Now let us turn back to the history of the Fort Wayne DAILY GAZETTE, the older of the two newspapers whose union on June 14, 1899, resulted in the present JOURNAL-GAZETTE.

For its detailed background let us go to the JOURNAL-GAZETTE's Progress Edition issued in conjunction with formal opening of the new newspaper building in May, 1958:

"The GAZETTE is the older of the two papers. It was founded in 1863, during the trying days of the Civil War when President Abraham Lincoln and Governor Oliver P. Morton were fighting hard to curb the pro-South sentiment which was strong in certain parts of Indiana. It is said to have been born out of the need for a newspaper in this section of the state which would give active support to the law under which Congress was drafting men for service in the Union Army.

"There were two other newspapers in Fort Wayne at the time, the SENTINEL and the TIMES. They were both Democratic in politics. While they were loyal to the Union, they were often bitter in their opposition to

the methods by which the Republicans were conducting the war.

GAZETTE STARTED IN 1863

"The GAZETTE was established as an evening newspaper in 1863 by D. W. Jones, who moved from Marion to Fort Wayne for that purpose. At the start Mr. Jones was both editor and publisher. A few months later Isaac Jenkinson purchased an interest in the paper and became the editor. A new cylinder press was installed and a portable steam engine was purchased to turn the press. The GAZETTE had the first successful steam printing press in Fort Wayne.

"The GAZETTE was highly successful from the start. It soon took the lead in printing important news and its accounts of the battles of the Civil War were much superior to the accounts published in the SENTINEL and the TIMES. As the Civil War was the big news of the day people naturally bought it where it could be best procured. Many people who were not warmly in sympathy with its pro-war policy began to read the GAZETTE because it contained the news which everyone was eager to get.

"In 1864 when the KENDALLVILLE STANDARD was calling John W. Dawson of the TIMES, 'a specimen of the dirty tools of Jeff Davis, who are being tolerated in the North,' the GAZETTE was loud in its support of Lincoln, the war and the draft. Everyone now would be willing to laud its patriotism, but not so at the time, because feeling was running high and those who were not wholeheartedly in favor of the war were known by the loathsome name of 'Copperheads.'

WAR NEWS INSIDE

"Already the slogan of 'On to Richmond' was being heard everywhere. How did Editor Jenkinson handle his war news? When the Union Army won a victory, did he announce it in headlines three inches tall across the entire front page? He did not. No war news found its way to page one. The front page was given over entirely to advertising. There was no news on the front page.

"The paper consisted of four pages. The back page like the front was devoted to advertising. The news, such as it was, was sandwiched in between. The editorials and the news were on the two inside pages. There was little news, but plenty of editorials. Most of the editorials were on the war and the approaching election which was to decide whether the government was going to 'swap horses in the middle of the stream.'

"Prosperous though it was for a newspaper in those days, the GAZETTE underwent many rapid changes in ownership. In March, 1864, Mr. Jones sold his interest in the paper to H. C. Hartman, and the new firm enlarged it to a seven-column folio. Mr. Hartman retired the next year and in 1868 Mr. Jenkinson sold a one-third interest each to James R. Willard and Amos W. Wright. Willard and Wright acquired the entire paper in 1869.

"Among the owners during the next few years were Robert G. Mc-

Niece, who had been principal of the high school and later became a distinguished clergyman in the West; D. S. Alexander, M. Cullarton, John N. Erwin, J. J. Gratton, Captain J. B. White, General Reub Williams and Quincy A. Hossler. The latter two men were later publishers at Warsaw.

GOOD BUSINESSMEN

"Williams and Hossler sold the paper to D. S. Keil and Fred W. Keil, brothers, in July, 1876. The former became business manager and the latter editor. Silas McManus, a dialect poet, and W. J. Fowler, were among the city editors of that day. The Keils, themselves, did not write poetry. They were good businessmen. They increased the circulation of the paper and it was very prosperous. The Keil brothers also began to make 'patent insides' for country weeklies. They sold this business to a Chicago concern and it became the nucleus of the Western Newspaper Union.

"The GAZETTE was sold to B. M. Holman and Theron P. Keator, who took a great interest in politics and waged a vigorous campaign against the Democratic party. As usual politics did not pay. Holman and Keator failed to meet their financial obligations and in February, 1887, on the motion of the Keil brothers, John W. Hayden, was appointed receiver for the paper by the late Judge O'Rourke of the Allen Circuit Court.

"After the Keils left it the GAZETTE seems to have been less prosperous. The receiver sold the property to N. R. Leonard and Frank M. Leonard. One of the Leonards had been a professor of mathematics and astronomy in Iowa State University. The other had been a newspaperman for many years. Frank M. Leonard retired on January 1, 1889, and the paper was conducted solely by N. R. Leonard for a time.

"The last editor of the GAZETTE before its consolidation with the JOURNAL, was Charles R. Lane, who with Marion E. Beall, father of the late Dr. Charles G. Beall, organized a corporation in 1897 and purchased the plant from N. R. Leonard who was retiring from active life. George Randall was in charge of the business affairs of the GAZETTE during its last year. The paper was located at that time at 207 East Berry Street. The GAZETTE was always Republican in politics until it merged with the JOURNAL.

JOURNAL STARTED AS WEEKLY

"The Fort Wayne JOURNAL was started as a weekly newspaper. It was founded by T. S. Taylor and Samuel Hanna and the first issue appeared December 14, 1868. The editor was Clark Fairbanks of Boston, Mass., who had come west to manage the new publication. Taylor and Hanna made the paper Republican in politics and attempted to displace the GAZETTE as the Republican party organ in Allen County, without success.

"Four years after the JOURNAL was started it was sold to a partnership using the name of Taylor, Fairbanks & Company. Among the partners were Clark Fairbanks, Judge Samuel Ludlum, and Robert Lowry, later county judge and a member of Congress for two terms.

"The paper passed into the hands of Thomas J. Foster, state senator in 1880. He was a Democrat and changed the JOURNAL into a Democratic organ. After the death of Senator Foster the paper was purchased by Ironsides & Company of Louisville, Kentucky, which sold it to Martin Van Buren Spencer. He found the newspaper business unsuited to his taste and organized a stock company to control it. Among the stockholders besides Mr. Spencer were Colonel C. A. Zollinger, C. F. Muhler, Allen Zollars, Dr. L. S. Nulf, Samuel Miller, M. A. Null, F. C. Boltz and others.

"G. W. Lunt was the first business manager under the new regime and George F. Shutt was the first editor. Shutt was succeeded by W. P. Cooper and Samuel Miller succeeded Lunt as business manager. In those days the paper was generally no larger than four pages. Advertising was not then a popular practice and money was scarce in the business office.

"Samuel Miller was a good newspaperman and had purchased nearly the entire paper by the time of his death which occurred in January, 1887. On March 1, of the same year, Miller's share of the paper was purchased by Colonel C. A. Zollinger, who sold it to Christian Boseker. The latter conducted it very successfully increasing its reputation and circulation until June 10, 1889, when he sold his stock to W. W. Rockhill, Howell C. Rockhill and Andrew J. Moynihan.

JOURNAL-GAZETTE FORMED 1899

"W. W. Rockhill was the president and business manager of the JOURNAL and Howell C. Rockhill was assistant business manager. Mr. Moynihan was secretary-treasurer and editor. They bought the GAZETTE on June 14, 1899, and the consolidation was known as the JOURNAL-GAZETTE. When W. W. Rockhill became postmaster of Fort Wayne under President Grover Cleveland, Howell C. Rockhill succeeded him as business manager and retained that post until September, 1905, when he left the paper to become receiver for the rolling mills.

"After W. W. Rockhill left the postoffice he again took over the business affairs of the JOURNAL-GAZETTE and managed them until he left the paper about 1907. Mr. Moynihan, and his wife and brother, Martin, then bought the interest of the Rockhills. Under the Rockhills and Moynihan the JOURNAL-GAZETTE became a strong newspaper. It had the morning field exclusively.

ONE OF GREAT EDITORS

"Andy Moynihan, as he was generally called, was perhaps the James Gordon Bennett of Fort Wayne journalism. He loved newspaper work. He had the gift of being able to keep an eye on the business end of the paper while acting as his own editor.

"He was Irish. Therefore he was never dull. He believed in filling his newspaper with lively copy and his editorial pen was of barbed steel. When he cited some shyster as the object of his wrath, the city sat up and

took notice. No Republican politician ever felt like taking off his armor and relaxing as long as Andy Moynihan was editor of the JOURNAL-GAZETTE. No Democrat ever strayed far from what the Irish editor believed to be the reservation, for he was just as capable of spanking a Democrat as a Republican. It was the day of the old convention system and party solidarity and Andy was one of the bosses. It was not a good idea for a Democrat to run unless Andy said 'yes.' He not only had the respect of party leaders, but he commanded respect. Only a man of great courage or a half-wit ever dared to incur the ill-will of Moynihan.

"Finally declining health forced Mr. Moynihan to retire. He looked about for a man to whom he was willing to sell his beloved property and the man was Lew G. Ellingham, publisher of the DECATUR DEMOCRAT, who was about to retire from office after four years as secretary of state. The deal was concluded and Mr. Ellingham took charge as publisher on June 5, 1916. He had as his business partner in the venture, E. G. Hoffman, now deceased.

"Mr. Ellingham at once set to work to improve the paper. He added many new features and secured the services of a staff of special writers which covered all national topics of interest.

CLAUDE BOWERS EDITOR

"In March, 1917, Harry M. Williams, who had been editorial writer on the JOURNAL-GAZETTE went to the SENTINEL. Mr. Ellingham cast about to get a worthy successor and his eyes landed on Claude G. Bowers, a Hoosier by birth, who had served for a number of years in Washington as private secretary to John W. Kern, United States Senator from Indiana. Mr. Bowers was made editor of the JOURNAL-GAZETTE.

"Mr. Bowers went East in 1923 to join the staff of the New York EVENING WORLD as chief editorial writer."

During the first term of office of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mr. Bowers was appointed ambassador to Spain and later to Chile, returning to this country in 1953. His total tenure as an ambassador was longer than any in American history. He died on January 28, 1958.

He along with William Rockhill Nelson and Samuel E. Morss, former owners of the SENTINEL and founders of the KANSAS CITY STAR, probably rank as the most distinguished journalists Fort Wayne has given the world. Mr. Morss retired from the STAR in 1888 and bought the Indianapolis SENTINEL and because of his vigorous support of Grover Cleveland for the presidency was appointed by President Cleveland as consul general at Paris.

THE EVENING PRESS

The Fort Wayne EVENING PRESS was started by the JOURNAL-GAZETTE Company on April 11, 1921, as an afternoon paper and with a complete news service. Harry M. Williams was editor, and Ross S. Nelson

served as managing editor of both the EVENING PRESS and the JOURNAL-GAZETTE. The EVENING PRESS was short-lived and because of economic reasons suspended publication on September 2, 1922.

In 1928 the JOURNAL-GAZETTE purchased and remodeled the large brick building at the southeast corner of Clinton and Main streets. This building was dedicated with a large special edition in March, 1928. Executive offices of the JOURNAL-GAZETTE are still maintained in that building.

Mr. Ellingham retired as publisher of the JOURNAL-GAZETTE in 1934 and became postmaster of Fort Wayne, in which post he remained until his death in March, 1939.

PRESENT MANAGEMENT

In 1934, the JOURNAL-GAZETTE was taken over by William A. Kunkel, Jr. and his associates and Mr. Kunkel became publisher. He served in that capacity until his death on October 7, 1948.

Following the death of Mr. Kunkel, James R. Fleming became chairman of the board and co-publisher with Virgil M. Simmons who assumed the position of president and co-publisher.

A sudden illness on February 19, 1958, caused the death of Mr. Simmons. At that time Mr. Fleming became president and publisher and serves in those capacities at the present time.

The JOURNAL-GAZETTE is a member of the Associated Press and a client of United Press International. These two news services supply the newspaper with international, national and state news, while Associated Press Photofax services the paper with wire photos.

FORT WAYNE NEWSPAPERS, INC.

In March, 1950, the NEWS-SENTINEL and the JOURNAL-GAZETTE formed an agency corporation known as Fort Wayne Newspapers, Inc., to operate the advertising, circulation, accounting, promotion and mechanical departments.

Each newspaper has continued under its own separate ownership and editorial direction. Under the new arrangement the editorial department of the JOURNAL-GAZETTE moved in 1950 to the old NEWS-SENTINEL building on the northwest corner of Washington Boulevard and Barr Street.

Under crowded conditions both papers were published from this location until March, 1958, when the new building, built by the News Publishing Company at 600 West Main Street, was completed. Ground had been broken for the new plant on July 26, 1956.

The merger of the business and mechanical departments in 1950 did not mean the end of a two-newspaper town for Fort Wayne and the Tri-state area. Prominent in the announcement on February 27, 1950 was the following paragraph:

"The respective editorial departments of the two newspapers will be kept separate, competitive and independent."

And the editorial policies each paper has had for many years con-

tinues under the new arrangement--the NEWS-SENTINEL as an independent Republican newspaper and the JOURNAL-GAZETTE as an independent Democratic newspaper.

NEW BUILDING

Compare the new building now housing the NEWS-SENTINEL and the JOURNAL-GAZETTE and Fort Wayne Newspapers, Inc., one of the most outstanding in the country, with former newspaper buildings, each of which has been outgrown in maintaining growth and progress with the city and the surrounding area. As the city has grown so have its newspapers.

Our plant, located on a three-acre tract on Main Street between Van Buren and Fulton streets, employs more than 400 people.

Each day, Monday through Saturday, some 140,000 newspapers roll off the giant press and are delivered to homes in 15 counties comprising our Audit Bureau of Circulation Trading Area. On Sunday, nearly 100,000 JOURNAL-GAZETTES take their place in the homes of the area.

The building, of gray brick, is 505 feet long and 200 feet wide at its widest point, and is two stories high with the exception of the press room which is three stories high.

The huge press is a 10-unit Goss Headliner with six color cylinders and two folders and is capable of running off 52,500 80-page papers an hour. Provisions have been made for future expansion to 16 units and three folders. The warehouse, capable of receiving three carloads of newsprint at the same time, has a capacity of 2,270 tons, or about a two months' supply at the current rate of consumption, approximately 14,000 tons a year.

With the formal opening of the new building the last week of May, 1958, printing of process color was initiated and is being used more and more by advertisers as well as editorially. The use of spot color had been started several years previous to the new press, but the use of up to three colors and black in reproducing color photos or illustrations had been precluded by the old press.

While we talk of the use of color today as a fairly new thing, I would like to point out this old front page of the Fort Wayne SENTINEL dated March 4, 1885. What do we see? A black and white newspaper, but artfully decorated all the way around with red and blue.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS

And now I would like to call your attention to other newspapers which have served this community in the past, with the source for the most part the Allen County History of 1880.

The Fort Wayne TIMES--a Whig paper, was established in 1841, by George W. Wood. In 1842, he sold it to Henry W. Jones, who continued it without change until the end of the year 1844. In March, 1844, Mr. Wood commenced a campaign paper called the PEOPLE'S PRESS, and continued it through the Presidential campaign when it was merged into the Fort Wayne TIMES AND PEOPLE'S PRESS. In March, 1848, T. N. Hood and Warren H.

Withers purchased this paper and continued it without change until August 31, 1849, when Mr. Withers retired and George W. Wood was admitted. Messrs. Hood & Wood continued until September 7, 1853, when Mr. Wood leased his interest to John W. Dawson and T. N. Hood for one year. Messrs. Dawson & Hood changed the name to the Fort Wayne TIMES and continued for a few months, when Mr. Hood sold his interest to Messrs. Dawson & Wood, who continued without change until September 1, 1854, when Mr. Wood retired and Mr. Dawson continued.

On July 16, 1854, he began issuing the Fort Wayne DAILY TIMES, and continued it until the 16th day of July, 1856, when he discontinued it. On February 1, 1859, it was revived, and continued until October, 1864. The office and press-room were located on the northeast corner of Columbia and Clinton streets, second and third stories, known as the "Times Building," which was burned March 28, 1860, and rebuilt immediately. During part of this period the paper was known also as the TIMES-UNION of which the library has microfilm from September 18, 1861, to August 19, 1863. In 1865, Henry Dills and Isaac W. Campbell, purchased the Fort Wayne TIMES office of J. W. Dawson. They did not, however, continue the issue of the paper, running only the job office. This they continued until 1866, when they merged it in the Fort Wayne SENTINEL, and called it the TIMES AND SENTINEL--which they at that time purchased. In 1866, Messrs. Dills & Campbell moved the office to the northwest corner of Main and Calhoun streets, third story.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS

With a large segment of Fort Wayne's early population being of German birth or descent, and with new immigrants coming in, it was only natural that German language newspapers would find a ready reception in Fort Wayne.

However, the first of these called DER DEUTSCHE BEOBACHTER VON INDIANA, established in May, 1843, had a short life and was discontinued for lack of support. Dr. C. Smitz was the editor and the publication was printed by Thomas Tigar.

Another German paper was launched in 1856 called the Fort Wayne DEMOCRAT with E. Engler as editor. According to records the paper was irregular in its issues and was discontinued after 1858.

It was in 1858 that the INDIANA STAATS ZEITUNG was begun as a Democratic organ with Gustavus B. Neubert as editor. In 1862 John D. Sarnighausen assumed editorial control and in 1877 the DAILY STAATS ZEITUNG was established.

The year 1908 saw the start of two new German newspapers, the ABENDPOST and the FREIE-PRESSE and the three were published separately until they all merged into the FREIE-PRESSE STAATS-ZEITUNG in the same year.

It was also in 1908 that Herman W. Mackwitz became editor and publisher and continued publication of the FREIE-PRESSE STAATS-ZEITUNG through World War I and until his retirement on January 29, 1927. Mr.

Mackwitz died September 28, 1946.

Another German publication of which there is little known was the VOLKSFREUND, published by Rudolph Worch.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS

In 1852, R. C. F. Rayhouser started the TRUE DEMOCRAT, which he continued for a few months, when he sold to Thomas Cook, who, in May, started the LAUREL WREATH, a literary paper, which he continued until June, 1854, when he sold it to D. W. Burroughs, who started the STAND-ARD, with Charles Case, and John Hough, Jr., as editors. This, a weekly, was continued in the advocacy of Abolition, Free School and Prohibition Doctrines.

In November, 1854, he began the publication of the daily called the DAILY STANDARD, continuing both until in March, 1856, when he sold to R. D. Turner, who discontinued them and founded the Fort Wayne JEFFERSONIAN. The paper was familiarly known as the "Zebra," (on account of the heading being in striped letters); this he continued until in March, 1858, when it was discontinued.

In the closing and beginning of the years 1855-56, a literary paper, called the SUMMIT CITY JOURNAL, was started, at the instance of the Young Men's Literary Association; it was discontinued in March of the same year.

In July, 1856, the Fort Wayne JOURNAL began (a campaign paper), Wood & Kimball, editors; discontinued at the close of the Presidential canvass.

In May, 1858, the Fort Wayne WEEKLY REPUBLICAN, P. P. Bailey, editor; on the 1st of January, 1859, he started the Fort Wayne DAILY REPUBLICAN. On March 28, 1860, Mr. Bailey sold to John Dawson, and it was merged to the Fort Wayne TIMES.

The EVENING TRANSCRIPT, office southeast corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets. This paper was published by William Latham and Henry Cosgrove, and the first number was issued January 1, 1859; it was a daily sheet, and suspended in about one month.

The INDIANA FREEMASON, a monthly; Sol D. Bayless, editor. Its publication began in January, 1859, but was soon discontinued. It was again revived in 1876-77, but was again discontinued after the issue of the second number. R. C. F. Rayhouser was the printer.

The CASKET was issued from the Methodist College, being made up of contributions by the students. It was commenced in 1851 and was printed in the SENTINEL office.

About the same time, the ALERT, a campaign paper, was published over Stapleford's auction-room.

The PLOW BOY, an agricultural pamphlet of six sheets and a pink back, 10 3/4 x 7 1/4, with the motto on the outside, "Cultivate the mind and the soil," continued about two years; R. D. Turner, editor and proprietor.

The DISPATCH, a weekly newspaper, issued every Thursday by Mitchell & Company, James Mitchell, editor; Frank Orff, business manager.

The DISPATCH was founded by its editor, who issued the first number on the 10th of September, 1878. In January, 1879, Frank Orff became a partner with James Mitchell in the publication of the paper. "The DISPATCH is National Greenback in politics, and has already attained a large circulation in Allen and adjoining counties," according to the 1880 history.

BOYS' WORLD was founded August 26, 1882, by George Ewing and W. D. Bond. George Ewing dropped out immediately leaving Bond as sole editor. On August 30, 1884, the name was changed to the WORLD and on October 10, 1885, it consolidated with the VISITOR, edited by Clarence Cook.

Then there are other publications mentioned in the annals of journalism here. They are the CALL, published by W. R. Ream; the ITEM, by George R. Benson; the MAIL, by W. J. Fowler; the AMERICAN FARMER, established in 1883 by E. A. K. Hackett; POULTRY AND PETS, by Page and Taylor; the DOLLAR WEEKLY PRESS, by D. W. Jones, published during 1867 and 1868, and the PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, published for a time beginning in 1883 by George B. Fleming of Arcola.

The MONDAY MORNING TIMES, established early in 1895 by Gart Shober, was made a daily in May under the name of the MORNING TIMES-POST. The paper supported the cause of free silver. It discontinued publication in 1896.

LABOR PAPERS

Members of the Fort Wayne Trades and Labor Council, with F. E. Lanterman and Edward (Peg) Miller as business and editorial managers, established the LABOR HERALD in 1891. The paper later came under control of Walter F. Austin and O. H. Ballard, who continued it as a populist organ in support of General James B. Weaver for president. In December, 1893, the publication was discontinued, but the name, combined with that of the former MONDAY MORNING TIMES, was revived in 1896, when Gart Shober established the LABOR TIMES-HERALD. This publication discontinued in 1914.

The Fort Wayne LABOR NEWS was established in 1937 or 1938 by Lyman Norris. Upon his death in 1942, the publication was carried on by his wife until 1955 when it was acquired by Mrs. Lawrence Flory. The name of the paper was changed to the Fort Wayne LABOR PRESS in 1956 and continued until the death of Mrs. Flory in April, 1958. There has been no labor paper published in Fort Wayne since that time.

THE HOOSIER OBSERVER

The HOOSIER OBSERVER, a tabloid-size newspaper of a gossipy nature, stemmed from LeBevard, a slick magazine first issued in December, 1929, with Howard Rohrbaugh as publisher, and which ran about a year under the original name. It was then called the HOOSIER OBSERVER and as the depression deepened, the publication went to tabloid-size and news print but still couldn't survive. It terminated in August, 1932.

SATURDAY NIGHT

Another publication of brief duration was the SATURDAY NIGHT, a feature paper issued every Saturday. The library has microfilm of this paper from October 21, 1922, to March 17, 1923.

ALLEN COUNTY PAPERS

Very little has been written in Allen County histories about newspapers outside of Fort Wayne in Allen County. Here then is an account of those on which knowledge is available either from history or personal contact with present and past publishers.

In the town of New Haven, the first newspaper on record was the PALLADIUM, first copy of which was issued on October 25, 1872. It was a seven-column paper "in politics independent but not neutral," according to the history of 1880. It was founded by Thomas J. Foster, who continued as editor and owner until June 5, 1879 when it was purchased by Orrin D. Rogers. Mr. Foster the next year bought the Fort Wayne WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Mr. Rogers published the PALLADIUM for some years and then sold to Mr. Gorrell. At some time in this period the name was changed to the NEWS.

In 1902 the New Haven NEWS was purchased by the late William E. Bowers and the name changed to the New Haven TRIBUNE. From 1913 to 1915, Mr. Bowers leased the paper to a Mr. Dustman and then took it over again until 1917 when it was sold to Mr. Clyde F. Moon. World War I took all of Mr. Moon's printers and he was forced to suspend publication a few months after he had acquired the paper. He continued in job printing work.

Then about 1920 William Moberly and John B. Maling established the New Haven IDEA and published the paper until 1922 when they sold the paper to Mr. Moon, who changed the name to ALLEN COUNTY TIMES. Mr. Moon had the paper six years and then sold it on October 8, 1928, to Mr. F. H. Weber, the present owner, editor and publisher. The paper is still a weekly and is published on Thursday.

MONROEVILLE

In the town of Monroeville, the DEMOCRAT was founded in 1869, and at this writing the early publishers could not be traced. In 1883, the Monroeville BREEZE was established and continued publication until 1945. The last publisher, William Alleger is still living.

A new paper, the Monroeville NEWS, was started in June, 1947, by Mr. Harold Robinson, a native of the town and it continues as a weekly with Thursday as the day of issue. It is printed by the offset process.

So, in bringing this history of Fort Wayne and Allen County newspapers to a close, remember that you are news to your newspaper--and so is everyone else in this community--because you are the community.

And in keeping you informed about your community, and your coun-

try and your world by complete, conscientious and factual reporting of the news, your newspaper is your textbook for freedom.

The next time you pick up your newspaper remember the thousands of people engaged in keeping you informed, in providing your textbook for freedom.

Remember, as long as the newspaper man is free to ask questions, you are free. As long as his eyes are open, so are yours.

